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NEW BRUNSWICK

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FARMER EMIGRANT.



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NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Dominion of Canada was formed in the year 1867 and consisted originally of the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; since then British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and the North West Territories have been added, so that Canada has now an area of more than three million square miles, nearly as large as all Europe, and has a population of four and a half million souls. Each of the Provinces of Canada has certain features which distinguish it from the others. British Columbia, which lies on the Pacific, is a mining, grazing and lumbering country, and also engages in fishing and agriculture. Manitoba and the North West Territories form one vast wheat field, a portion of it also being a valuable grazing region. Ontario is mainly an agricultural country, but has also valuable lumbering and mining interests; Quebec devotes itself to lumber, agriculture and fishing; Prince Edward Island is mainly agricultural, but also engages in the fisheries. In Nova Scotia the fisheries, agriculture and mining are the leading industries, while in New Brunswick they are lumbering, agriculture, fishing and mining,—the latter to a limited extent. All the Provinces of Eastern Canada engage largely in manufacturing, and in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island a large amount of ship building is done.

No part of the world affords a more inviting field to the inhabitant of Europe who desires to better his condition by emigration than the Dominion of Canada, and in none of the Provinces of Canada can a man whose means are small settle with a better prospect of rising by his own industry to a condition of independence than in New Brunswick.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island form what are known as the Maritime Provinces of Canada, and lie upon its eastern or Atlantic coast. They are the nearest land to Europe on the American continent, and are nearer to England than any of her other colonies or possessions outside of Europe, except Newfoundland. A very short sea voyage, therefore, will carry the British emigrant to the shores of Eastern Canada, and he will there be among a people speaking the same language as himself with whom he will at once feel at home.

New Brunswick lies between the 45th and 48th degrees of north latitude, the same latitude as the centre of France, and several degrees to the South of any portion of the British Islands. Belgium, Holland, the German Empire, and a great part of the Austrian Empire lie in a more northerly latitude than any portion of New Brunswick. To illustrate this further we may say that St. John, the chief city of New Brunswick, is in the latitude of Lyons, Milan and Venice; Fredericton, the capital, is in the latitude of the lake of Como; and Campbellton, the most northerly town in the Province, is in the latitude of Munich and Vienna. The climate of New Brunswick is, therefore, to speak in general terms, similar to that of those portions of the interior of Europe which lie in the same latitude, but it is materially different from that of the British Islands.

CLIMATE.

This matter of climate is frequently one of the stumbling blocks of the intending settler, who very properly attaches great importance to a subject which very closely concerns his health and comfort in the land to which he is about to remove. The resident of the British Islands knows that the climate of his country is not in the main delectable, that it is damp and unhealthy, promoting rheumatism, consumption and bronchial affections, yet he shudders when he hears of the snows of Canada, as if snow and frost were utterly unknown in the land of his birth. This feeling that cold is the only thing to be guarded against has in some instances had the effect of inducing people to emigrate to southern parts of America, which are wholly

unsuited to European constitutions, and where a native of the United Kingdom becomes speedily afflicted with incurable diseases, which shorten his days.

If the climate of a country is to be judged by its effects on animal life, then the climate of New Brunswick may be pronounced one of the best in the world. Nowhere do men and women grow to finer proportions than in New Brunswick; nowhere does the human frame attain to greater perfection and vigor, or is the life of man extended to a longer term. This is proved conclusively by the statistics of mortality and by the records of the British army, which show that the death rate is lower in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia than in almost any other country garrisoned by British soldiers. As it is with men and women, so also is it with domestic animals in Canada. Horses, cattle and live stock of all kinds, imported from Great Britain, not only maintain their excellence but improve in the Canadian climate, and so much is this the case that many cattle bred in Canada, of the best strains of blood, have been sent to England, and there commanded very large prices for breeding purposes, as superior to any animals of the same blood in England.

In this matter of climate, however, it is important that the emigrant who intends to go to New Brunswick should not be, in any sense, deceived. The climate of New Brunswick is radically and essentially different from that of Great Britain in two respects: the air is much dryer and the range of the thermometer is greater. There is a considerable difference between the climate on the coast of the Bay of Fundy and that of the interior, the former being milder and less subject to extremes of heat and cold. At St. John the range of the thermometer is from 17 below zero to 88 above, a range of temperature which differs but little from that observed in Scotland. At Fredericton, which may be taken as a fair representative of the climate of the interior, the range is from 100 above to 24 below zero. These ranges are, however, extreme, and may not be reached once in five years. At St. John the temperature but rarely falls below zero, and the average winter temperature would probably be 20 above. In the same manner, the extreme of heat is rarely reached, but the heat and cold are more felt in St. John than they would be in the interior at the same temperature. This is owing to the air on the coast being damper than in the interior; and it may be safely affirmed that the cold would be more felt in Scotland with the thermometer at zero than in the interior of New Brunswick with the thermometer at 24 below zero. Such extremely low temperatures are very exceptional, and are simply episodes which vary the ordinary winter climate, which is, as a rule, moderate and pleasant. These "cold snaps," as they are called, never last more than three days, and frequently but one, and they seem to be caused by Arctic currents of air which sweep periodically across the whole of North America, rapidly lowering the temperature from Canada to Florida. These "cold snaps" are really felt more, and are frequently more severe in the United States, than in any part of Eastern Canada, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia often escape them altogether, owing to the impulse which sets these moving zones of cold in motion being exhausted before these Provinces are reached.

Viewed as a whole, the winter climate of New Brunswick is delightful, exhilarating and healthy. The winter is the farmer's season of recreation and enjoyment, of drives and merry meetings, and in the towns it is the time of social pleasure, of parties and balls. Moreover, the action of the frost on the ground has a high economic value, and enables the farmer to dispense with the many ploughings which are necessary in England for the purpose of getting the soil into proper condition for a crop.

The usual range of seasons in New Brunswick is quite uniform. Winter may properly be said to begin about the middle of November, and between that and the end of the month the rivers will be sealed up with ice. Snow sometimes falls in November, but always in small quantities, and at St. John it rarely remains on the ground until about the middle of December, but in the interior it may come a few days earlier. By the end of March the snow will have mostly disappeared, and in April the rivers reopen. The spring is short and somewhat raw, but the summer comes on with flying footsteps, and the transition from winter to summer is extremely rapid. It is like a grand awakening of nature,—the buds open, the grass springs up,

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vegetation of every kind grows with startling rapidity. One month of New Brunswick summer weather will do more for the growth of a plant than two months under English skies. Haying is done in the latter part of July, and harvesting in August and September, and then comes the most delightful season of the New Brunswick year, the autumn, which extends with its charming weather into November.

RIVERS.

Although New Brunswick is in form nearly square, being surrounded on three sides with water, it has a long coast line. On its northern boundary lies the Bay of Chaleur, to the eastward the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Northumberland, and to the south the Bay of Fundy. There are no mountains in the Province and very few high hills, the greatest elevation being not more than two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and very few ever so high as that. New Brunswick may, therefore, be best described as a rolling country, with some tracts of perfectly level land, but in general rising into gently undulating hills with wide valleys between. For this reason it is one of the best watered countries in the world, there being hardly a square mile of territory without its running brook or river. The main artery in the river system of the Province is the St. John, which flows into the Bay of Fundy, and at the mouth of which is situated the city of the same name. The St. John is truly a noble stream, being five hundred miles in length and the largest river on the eastern coast of America between the St. Lawrence and the Chesapeake. It is navigable for large steamers to Fredericton, a distance of 90 miles, and for smaller steamers to Grand Falls, which is 230 miles from the mouth of the river. Above Grand Falls there is another stretch of navigable water some 80 miles in length. The St. John has many tributaries, some of them of such volume that they would be counted large rivers in England. Among these may be named the Madawaska, Aroostock, Tobique, Keswick, Nashwak, Oromocto, Nerepis and Kennebecasis, some of which are navigable for considerable distances. Three large lakes, the Temiscouata, Grand Lake and Washademoak, also pour their waters into the St. John, the first named through the Madawaska River.

West of the St. John are the Lepreaux, the Magaguadavic and the St. Croix, the latter being on the boundary between New Brunswick and the State of Maine. East of St. John there is but one large river, the Petitcodiac, flowing into the Bay of Fundy.

Next to the St. John in point of size are the Restigouche and Miramichi, both being upwards of two hundred miles in length. The Restigouche, which flows into the Bay Chaleur, has several tributaries and branches, and is a famous resort for salmon. The Miramichi flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and is a river of great commercial importance, the shipments of lumber from it being only second to those from the St. John. The Miramichi has two great branches and many tributaries. The Nepisiquit which flows into the Bay Chaleur is also a large river, famous for its salmon pools, but not navigable above its estuary. The Tabusintac, Richibucto and Buctouche are considerable rivers which flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. All these rivers, with their innumerable branches and tributaries, penetrate the Province to its very centre, and the head waters of the rivers flowing into the Bay Chaleur and Gulf of St. Lawrence approach so closely to the rivers flowing into the Bay of Fundy that the Indians have from time immemorial been accustomed to traverse from one sea to the other in their canoes, having to carry them but a short distance. These carrying places are called "portages" by the Indians, and the term has passed into common use among the other inhabitants of the Province.

Major Robinson, R.E., who in 1845 explored New Brunswick, under direction of the British Government, thus describes the Province in his Report to the Imperial Parliament :—

"Of the climate, soil, and capabilities of New Brunswick it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. An inspection of the map will show that there is scarcely a section of it without its streams, from the running brook to the navigable river. Two-thirds of its boundary are washed by the sea; the remainder is embraced by the large rivers,

the St. John and Restigouche. For beauty and richness of scenery this latter river and its branches are not to be surpassed by anything in Great Britain. The lakes of New Brunswick are numerous and most beautiful; its surface is undulating, hill and dale varying to the mountain and valley. The country can everywhere be penetrated by its streams. In some parts of the interior, by a portage of three or four miles, a canoe can be floated either to the Bay of Chaleurs or down to St. John, on the Bay of Fundy."

THE SOIL.

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON'S REPORT.

The greatest length of New Brunswick from North to South is 230 miles and its width 190 miles: its area is 27,178 square miles or 17,394,410 acres. This area corresponds pretty closely with Scotland, which is put down by the Board of Agriculture at 18,944,000 acres, but not more than one-fourth of the area of Scotland is capable of cultivation, whereas three-fourths of the area of New Brunswick is capable of profitable cultivation, and much of the remainder could readily be brought into use should land become scarce. The most complete account of the capabilities of the soil of New Brunswick was that prepared by Prof. J. E. W. Johnston, F.R.S., in 1849. That gentleman, at the instance of the Legislature, visited the Province and made a very thorough examination of its soil, which was embodied in a report published in 1850. Prof. Johnston was the most eminent agricultural chemist of his day, and, although fuller information in regard to the geological character of the country has since been obtained than he possessed, his report being based on correct principles, still holds its place as the foremost authority on the subject.

Prof. Johnston constructed an agricultural map of the Province, in which he divided the soil into five varieties, numbered from one to five according to quality.

The first quality, of which he estimated that there was 50,000 acres in the Province, consisted of river interales, alluvial islands and marsh lands. This area was mostly confined to the course of the River St. John and Petitcodiac and the neighborhood of Sackville. This land he estimated as being capable of producing two and a half tons of hay or 50 bushels of oats to the acre.

The second quality of land, which he estimated at 1,000,000 acres, comprised the best upland of the Province and a considerable area of marsh and intervale. The upland under this class lies mainly in the counties of Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska and Restigouche. Prof. Johnston estimated this land as being capable of producing two tons of hay or 40 bushels of oats to the acre. Later investigations have shown that the area of land of this quality was estimated by Prof. Johnston far too low, and that the estimated area should be increased to 2,000,000 acres.

The third quality of land, capable of producing one and a half tons of hay or 30 bushels of oats to the acre, consisted, according to Prof. Johnston, of good second rate upland, and had an area of 6,950,000 acres. It represents the medium soils of the Province.

The fourth quality, of which there were, according to Prof. Johnston's estimate, 5,000,000 acres, consisted for the most part of light sandy or gravelly soils, hungry for manure, but easily worked, or of stony and rocky ground, which is difficult and expensive to clear, but productive when cleared. He estimated the agricultural value of this land at one ton of hay to the acre or 20 bushels of oats.

The fifth class of soil was estimated at 5,000,000 acres, and consisted of soils which in their then condition appeared incapable of cultivation. It included bogs, barrens and tracts of swampy country. This land he did not consider to be all absolutely irreclaimable, but to be unfit for culture or settlement until much larger progress had been made in the general improvement of the Province. As a matter of fact, some of this land, as will be seen further on, has been reclaimed and is among the best and most productive soil in the Province, superior even to that rated by Prof. Johnston as No. 1.

Prof. Johnston, basing his conclusions on the above estimate of the land, entered into a series of elaborate calculations to discover what population New Brunswick could support from its agriculture alone. His estimate was that if all the available

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land in the Province was devoted to the growth of human food it would support a population of 5,600,000, supposing the coal beds of the Province to be available for fuel. But on the supposition that the whole of the fuel needed would have to be obtained from the forests, he estimated that the population which the Province could support would be reduced to 4,200,000. The truth as to extreme limit of population which could be supported by agriculture probably lies between these two estimates, for there can be no doubt that a very considerable proportion of the fuel needed could be obtained from the mines of the Province. The following comparison of the estimate of Professor Johnston as to the population and live stock the Province might support from agriculture, relying wholly on its forests for fuel, and what it actually does support according to the census of 1881, and not all by agriculture, will be found interesting:—

	Prof. Johnston's Estimate.	Census of 1881.
Men, women and children	4,200,000	1,233
Horses	450,000	52,975
Cattle	2,400,000	212,560
Sheep and Pigs	5,000,000	274,250

Thus it will be seen that New Brunswick could support by agriculture alone more than thirteen times its present stock of domestic animals. Here then is a field for the energies of the landless workers of Europe who desire to improve their condition and become the owners of farms in America.

Professor Johnston's conclusions in regard to the soil and climate of New Brunswick were:—

"1. That the soil of New Brunswick is capable of producing food for a population of from five to six millions.

"2. That in the capability of growing all the common crops on which man and beast mainly depend, the whole Province of New Brunswick, taken together, exceeds even the favored Genessee Valley.

"3. That the climate is an exceedingly healthy one, and that it does not prevent the soil from producing crops which, other things being equal, are not inferior, either in quantity or quality, to those of average soils of Europe.

In fact, it may be stated that at London and New Brunswick took the first prize for oats, the weight being five bushels to the bushel.

OTHER INDEPENDENT OPINIONS.

In 1880, Mr. Jesse Sparrow, an English tenant farmer who then resided at Woodlands Farm, Doynton, Bath, was selected as a delegate from the County of Gloucester, at the invitation of the Canadian Government, to visit the Dominion and report upon its suitability as a field for the settlement of agriculturists. In his report on New Brunswick Mr. Sparrow said:—

"Taking into consideration its noble rivers, their navigable character, the rich intervals of the St. John, the fine lands around Sussex, the rich marshes of Sackville, and fertile lands of many other parts, much richly timbered with hardwood, pine, hemlock, hachmatac, spruce, etc., its valuable fisheries, healthy climate and pure water, and its excellent harbor for ships at Saint John, I do not think that New Brunswick can be excelled in any part of the Dominion of Canada, except by some of the choice parts of the Province of Ontario.

"New Brunswick is principally suited for agricultural purposes, such as stock raising and producing large quantities of beef and mutton.

"It is well adapted for grain, such as wheat and barley, and especially oats, buckwheat, etc. I believe that fall wheat may be successfully cultivated. It is a good country for producing root crops, such as Swedish turnips, mangolds, beets, potatoes, etc., and nearly all kinds of vegetables to the greatest perfection. There are many parts of the Province well suited for fruit growing; the apple grows to maturity almost as well as in the Province of Ontario, if the trees be planted in sheltered places with a southwest aspect, and protected from the northeast winds."

Archbishop Connolly, the late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Nova Scotia, speaking of New Brunswick, said :—

"He had spent years in Italy, had been twice in France : he knew every county in Ireland, and had seen most of England and many other countries, but he never saw any other country teeming with greater abundance of everything necessary for the sustenance of man ; no country more highly endowed by Providence with beauty and fertility than New Brunswick appeared to him to be when on his visitation ; during the summer season he travelled through various districts, and saw on every side fields of potatoes and corn and vegetables, such as could nowhere be exceeded, and the people in a corresponding degree comfortable, happy and independent."

Macgregor, in his work on British America, speaking of the forest, says :—

"It is impossible to exaggerate the beauty of these forests—nothing under heaven can be compared to its effulgent grandeur. Two or three frosty nights in the decline of autumn transform the boundless verdure of a whole empire into every possible tint of brilliant scarlet, rich violet, every shade of blue and brown, vivid crimson and glittering yellow. The stern inexorable fir trees alone maintain their eternal sombre green ; all others, on mountain or in valley, burst into the most splendid and most enchanting panorama on earth."

PROFESSOR SHELTON'S REPORT.

In 1880 Mr. J. P. Sheldon, Professor of Agriculture in the Wilts and Hants Agricultural College, Downton, Salisbury, England, visited the Province and reported upon its capabilities to the tenant farmers of England in most flattering terms. We quote that portion of his report which relates to New Brunswick.

"Apart from its wealth in timber and minerals, the latter as yet only just beginning to be developed, the Province of New Brunswick is well adapted to the pursuits of agriculture. In several portions of the Province there are soils which have certain very remarkable features and properties ; and in many other portions I found soils that are easy to cultivate when once cleared of timber, deep in staple and rich in the accumulated fertility of many centuries. Many of the upland soils bordering on the beautiful valley of the St. John River have every indication of being well adapted to stock raising, particularly of bovine stock. They are for the most part sandy or gravelly loams, sometimes approaching to stiffness, but generally friable, varying, no doubt, in depth and quality, but hardly anywhere good for nothing. It is probable, in fact, that, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick has a larger proportion of cultivable soil than any of the older Provinces of the Dominion.

"So far, however, the settled parts of the Province are chiefly along or adjacent to the rivers which drain the country ; but there are yet many millions of acres not appropriated as good, in all probability, for agricultural purposes, as those that are—if we make exception of the "dyke" and "intervale" lands. The land may be cleared at a cost of \$12 to \$20 an acre, and it is said that a Canadian backwoodsman will cut down an acre of heavy timber in three or four days.

"Let us take the new settlement of New Denmark as an instance of what may be done. Seven years ago the locality was covered with a dense forest, and the Danes who emigrated to it were very poor ; now hundreds of acres are cleared, and are producing abundant crops of grain and vegetables, some of which are of a superior character, and the land supports a happy and prosperous colony, which in time will be a wealthy one. It is not too much to say that the condition of these people is far better than it would have been in the land of their birth. Take again the Scotch settlement of Napar on the Miramichi ; here we have also a favorable illustration of what thrift and industry will do. The settlement is mainly Scotch, but there are a few Irish among them, some of whom have prospered. One Irish farmer we met had become wealthy, "and," said a countryman of his to me, "we call him Barney Rothschild itself !" It is at once pleasant and instructive to see these new settlements, for they are only what will be found all over the Province in the course of time.

"It would seem probable that a number of English farm laborers might do the same, starting with free grants of land covered with timber, and clearing it as far as circumstances would admit of. They would in any case meet with encouragement from the Government and people of the Province, and with industry their reward would be sure.

"Generally speaking, the sheep of New Brunswick are tolerably good, producing very nice mutton, and it does not appear that any special effort at improving them is at present called for. But the cattle generally are very inferior, and here it is that efforts at improvement are urgently required. It appears to me that good shorthorn, polled Aberdee, or polled Norfolk blood would bring about the desired change. I saw, however, many cattle in the neighborhood of Sackville, that are good enough for all practical purposes, and fit for the export or any other trade. Here, then, the "blue noses" have an example in cattle-breeding set them in their own country. It is clear that the climate and the soil are fit to produce excellent cattle, and if we find comparatively few such, it is man's fault, not the country's. Ontario is a long way ahead of any of the other Provinces in cattle, and this will give her, in the new trade, a lead which cannot easily be taken away.

"The soils I have spoken of as possessing certain remarkable features and properties are the 'dyke' and the 'intervale' lands. Both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are celebrated for the former, while the latter are a peculiarity of New Brunswick, in the valley of the noble river St. John. The dyke lands of both Provinces are found bordering on the inlets of the Bay of Fundy. Those I saw in Nova Scotia are in the neighborhood of Kentville and Amherst; in New Brunswick I saw them at Dorchester and Sackville. As the name suggests, they are dyked in from the sea, from which they have been from time to time reclaimed. In many cases marsh grass is cut from saline swamps which have not yet been dyked, and over which the high tides for which the Bay of Fundy is noted, still during certain seasons, continue to flow. The grass is made into hay in the best way possible under the circumstances—on the ridges of higher land, on platforms, etc.,—and is stacked on a framework which is raised several feet above the land, supported on piles; and it is a curious sight to see the water flowing under the stacks and in and about the piles when the tide is at its height. In one case I counted, near the town of Annapolis, upwards of 140 of these stacks, each of them containing a ton or so of hay. They are put up in this manner hurriedly, and are fetched into the farmyards in winter, as they are wanted, to use along with ordinary hay, with straw and with roots, to which they are found to form a tolerable though coarse addition. But the dyke-lands proper are so fenced in from the water by a strong bank of earth thrown up some six or eight feet high, with a broad and substantial base, that the land within them is firm and solid, of excellent quality, and covered with a thick sward of coarse though vigorous and nutritive grass. The fertility of these reclaimed soils is unusually high; they are never manured, but cut on the average upwards of two tons of hay to the acre—a yield which has been sustained for many years, and shows no signs of running out.

"The land, however, under this system of farming is found to become weedy in the course of time, and it becomes expedient to plough up portions of it in rotation, at intervals of ten or twelve years, taking one crop of wheat or oats, with which new grass seeds are sown, to form the new sward which is desired. This once ploughing is found to kill the weeds for the time being, and they do not again become very troublesome for some years; and when at length they do, the land is simply ploughed up again in the way described.

"These bottom-lands are valuable acquisitions to the upland farms adjoining, most of which have more or less of them attached; and they do much towards maintaining the fertility of the uplands, obviating the necessity of using purchased fertilizers on them. These dyke-lands are in much request on this account, and they are worth from \$50 to \$150 an acre, in a country where ordinary upland farms are not worth as many shillings an acre. The portions of these dyke-lands owned by different men are marked out for identity's sake, but are not fenced off from the rest. Each man cuts off the hay from his portion, and takes it home, sometimes several miles and the after math is eaten in common by the stock of all the owners combined,

commencing on the 1st of September. A few days before this date a committee of assessors is appointed to place a value on each man's portion of the land, and to decide on the number and kind of animals he shall send for pasturage. So it follows that we see very large tracts of land, on which hundreds of cattle roam about and feed at will.

"The extent of these dyke-lands is said to be about 65,000 acres, and there is still a large area to be reclaimed. A large portion of the marshes was dyked by the French, previous to the conquest of Fort Beausejour in 1754. Immediately afterwards they were taken possession of by the English settlers, who afterwards obtained grants of them from the Crown. The expense of dyking fresh marshes has ranged from eight dollars to twenty dollars per acre, and it is worthy of note that the system of constructing dykes and aboideaux adopted by the first French settlers is the one still employed. The system of cultivation is very simple, and consists of surface draining by cutting ditches 22 yards apart, 3 feet wide at the top, 2 feet 9 inches deep, and sloping to 1 foot wide at the bottom; about three years afterwards the land is ploughed in ridges of 6 to 8 feet wide, sown with oats, and seeded down with timothy and clovers. It then yields large crops of grass of a coarse description, and it would seem to me that careful draining, generous cultivation, and discriminating manuring would increase the quantity, or at all events improve the quality of the grass. By a well-devised system of drainage, carried out in a workmanlike manner, and by the free percolation of rain-water through them, these dyke-lands would gradually lose much of the saline element which at present is not favorable to the growth of the finer grasses, and they would become fitted to the growth of roots, green crops and grain, while as pastures they would be greatly improved.

"The 'intervale lands' of New Brunswick are, as the name suggests, found in the valleys. The name is peculiarly appropriate and expressive. In England we should call them bottom-lands or alluvial soils. They are, in fact, alluvial soil to all intents and purposes, with this peculiarity, they are still in process of formation. In some cases these intervale lands consist of islands in the rivers—and there are many such in the magnificent river St. John; but for the most part they are level banks, on each side of the river, in some cases several miles wide, and reaching to the foot of the hills, which form the natural ramparts of the valleys they enclose. These intervale lands are rich in quality, and the grass they produce is very good. Like the dyke-lands, they need no manuring artificially. The dyke-lands, in fact, have such a deep excellent deposit of unusual richness, that manuring is superfluous; but the intervale lands receive a periodical manuring in the deposit which is laid on them each spring by the freshets of the rivers. They are, in fact, flooded more or less for several weeks in the spring of the year, and the deposit left by the receding waters is of a character to add fertility to an already rich soil, and at the same time to add to its depth. An inch or two of rich alluvial mud deposited on these lands each year is gradually raising them above the influence of the freshets; and they are to-day among the most valuable soils in the Province.

"Much of the upland of the Province is of very good quality, excellently adapted to the growth of cereal, root, and green crops generally, and for the raising of live stock. Sheep in particular do remarkably well wherever I have seen them in Canada, and nowhere better than in New Brunswick. Little, if any, improvement in them is specially desirable, for they are already of very good quality in most respects, and they are of course well inured to the soil and climate. The cattle, on the contrary, are of a very inferior character; yet, at the same time, they are sound and vigorous in constitution, and therefore provide an excellent basis on which a very profitable breed of cattle may be built up by the use of improved blood from the Old Country.

"There are in this Province millions of acres still unoccupied, except by a heavy growth of trees which form the primeval forest. The forests require a large expenditure of labor to clear them, and the English farmers are not well calculated to do the work; but there are numbers of cleared farms which can be bought, with good houses and buildings upon them, at the rate of £3 to £8 an acre, and it seems to me that a practical farmer from the Old Country, especially if he has a rising family to help him, could hardly fail to do well in this Province. So far as the people are concerned, an

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English farmer would find himself quite at home here, and there is nothing in the soil or climate which would cause a painful disillusion. The geographical position of these Maritime Provinces gives them a strong claim on the notice of the Old Country farmers who see the needs of fresh fields and pastures new; comparative nearness to Britain, with regular and uninterrupted communication all the year round, offers a strong inducement for English settlers to come here; and the new trade in cattle and sheep, which is rapidly growing up between the Old and New Countries is sure to make farming in these Provinces a profitable business to those who have the will and the judgment to lay themselves out to produce live stock of the quality which will find favor in England.

"I must not omit to mention, with warm feelings of pleasure and gratitude, the unbounded courtesy and kindness which were extended to me by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, by all the members of the Government, by various officials, railway and steamboat managers, and by private gentlemen and others, in every part of the Province I had the good fortune to visit. The memory of my visit to New Brunswick will be a source of pleasure to me as long as I may live, and I shall not cease to entertain feelings of more than ordinary friendliness towards many persons whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making under such happy auspices."

THE CROPS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick produces every kind of grain and root crop that is produced in England, as well as some which will not come to maturity in the climate of the latter country.

Wheat is generally grown throughout the Province and is of excellent quality, weighing from 60 to 65 lbs. to the bushel. The yield varies from 10 to 35 bushels per acre, according to the quality of the soil and the amount of care bestowed upon it. Perhaps 15 bushels to the acre would be a fair average of the yield of wheat all over the Province, an average of three bushels in excess of the average of the crop of the United States for ten years.

Oats are grown everywhere and may be set down as a sure crop. It is seldom that there is any trouble with the common white or black oat, and the yield per acre may be set down at from 20 to 50 bushels, with an average of about 30 bushels. Maize or Indian Corn is not grown very extensively of late years, because it is an expensive crop to produce and it can be procured from the Western States more cheaply than it can be grown in New Brunswick. It grows well, however, in the Province and the yield is large, frequently on good land rising to 45 bushels to the acre. Corn is now sown to a considerable extent for soiling cattle, for which it is invaluable.

Buckwheat is one of the staple crops of the New Brunswick farmer and in many districts forms an important article of food. It will grow on any soil and generally yields well. The product per acre rises as high as 50 bushels frequently, but perhaps 30 bushels would be a fair average. Buckwheat is valuable for feeding to all domestic animals except the horse.

Rye and Barley are only grown in small quantities, but they yield well and may be set down as sure crops. A fair average would be 20 bushels per acre.

Peas are only grown in small quantities and are not considered a very profitable crop, although there is no difficulty in growing them.

Beans, of the small white variety, for table use, are grown all over the Province where the soil is suitable and are a profitable crop. They are much in request for family use and for the lumbermen, the demand being much greater than the supply. From 20 to 30 bushels per acre is about the usual yield.

The Hay crop of New Brunswick is the most valuable of all, and in an average year is probably worth \$6,000,000. The most popular grass is timothy, which with red clover forms the staple crop. Other grasses, however, thrive equally well. The yield per acre varies from three quarters of a ton to three tons, a ton and a half being about the average.

Potatoes are grown everywhere in the Province and are of excellent quality. They are always a profitable crop, either for market or stock feeding, and within recent

years have been exported in large quantities to the United States. The yield varies according to the soil and the kind planted, the finer varieties yielding a smaller return than the large, coarse kinds which are only fit for cattle. Good land will give a return of from 150 to 250 bushels to the acre of fine table potatoes; rich, strong land will give nearly double these quantities of the large, coarse tubers. For the Early Rose, Snowflake and such high class varieties, 200 bushels to the acre is a fair crop and will pay the farmer well. On the light loamy soils of the Province it is estimated that twelve days, work of one man, or its equivalent, is sufficient to plough, plant, hoe and harvest an acre of potatoes.

Turnips are every year becoming more extensively grown in New Brunswick, and are largely used for feeding stock. When the land is well prepared for them they yield well, and with suitable management will give as good a return as they do in Scotland. A yield of from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels to the acre is quite common, but this is beyond the average. From 600 to 800 bushels to the acre is considered a good crop, and good turnip growers are not content with less.

Carrots invariably yield well when the land is properly prepared for them, and crops of from 1,000 to 1,100 bushels to the acre are obtained, although crops of half these quantities are more frequent.

Mangel Wurzel yields immense crops, and on good land, heavily manured, 800 bushels to the acre can be easily grown.

Parsnips grow well and are excellent either for the table or for cattle feeding in the spring, as they may remain in the ground all winter. While they grow well and are a sure crop, they will not give so large a yield as the other roots mentioned; perhaps 400 bushels to the acre would be a fair crop.

All who have given the subject proper attention agree in stating that New Brunswick is particularly well adapted for a system of varied husbandry, combined with cattle raising and feeding. The pastures are fine and the abundant crops of roots afford the means of preparing beef and mutton of good quality for the Provincial or English markets. That this can be done with profit has been demonstrated beyond a doubt.

All garden vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, beets, celery, lettuce, cucumbers, onions, tomatoes, pumpkins and squash grow to the greatest perfection. At the Provincial Exhibition of 1880, cucumbers 29 inches long were shown and squash weighing 158 lbs.

The fruits of New Brunswick are apples, pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries and blackberries. Wild grapes grow on all the islands of the St. John River, and butter nuts and hazel nuts are abundant in a wild state.

Apples come to great perfection and are cultivated largely, particularly in York, Carleton, King's and Queen's. For flavor and size the apples of New Brunswick cannot be excelled.

The strawberry is another fruit that is very largely cultivated and of which prodigious quantities are grown. They find a ready sale in the St. John market, and large consignments are sent to the United States, where there is a constant demand for this luscious berry at all seasons.

Raspberries are also cultivated and sold in large quantities; and it may be said generally that greater attention is being paid every year to the cultivation of fruits of all kinds, the production being stimulated by the ready sale which they find either in the local markets or for export, and by the establishment of canning factories for their preservation.

THE PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

No industry in New Brunswick employs so many persons as Agriculture, and none is so generally profitable. The farmer is of all men the most independent, and he is less influenced by external circumstances than the member of any other trade or profession. The great development of railways in New Brunswick during the past few years, by furnishing a ready and rapid means of reaching the markets, has greatly increased the prosperity of the farmers and increased the attractiveness of the calling

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to men of enterprise and energy. There are about 48,000 men in the Province who live by Agriculture, and, leaving domestic servants out of the calculation, there are nearly as many persons employed in agricultural pursuits as in all the other trades and professions combined.

The growth of the agricultural interest in New Brunswick has been steady, and, taking all things into account, rapid. In 1851 there were 643,954 acres of land under cultivation; in 1861 there were 885,108 acres of cultivated land; in 1871 there were 1,171,157 acres, and in 1881 there were 1,253,299 acres of improved land. This, however, is hardly more than one-tenth of the area of land in the Province which is capable of being cultivated with profit. The agricultural population might therefore be increased ten fold without any danger of overcrowding.

Great as has been the increase in the area of cultivated land during the past twenty years, the increase in the productiveness of the land cultivated has been still greater. Better methods of farming have been introduced, and, although much still remains to be done, the contrast between the old and the new systems is great indeed. Great improvements have taken place in the breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and the increase in their numbers will be seen by the following statement from the census returns:

	1861.	1871.	1881.
Horses,.....	35,347	44,786	52,975
Working Oxen,.....	19,111	11,132	8,812
Milch Cows,.....	69,437	83,220	103,965
Other Horned Cattle,.....	72,914	69,335	99,783
Sheep,.....	214,092	234,418	221,163
Swine,.....	73,995	65,805	53,087

The decrease in working oxen and the increase in the number of horses are the best evidence that could be produced of improved methods of cultivation and increased prosperity on the part of the farmers. The great increase in the number of milch cows and other horned cattle, amounting to more than 20,000 in the former and more than 30,000 in the latter, shows that our farmers are turning their attention to the dairy and to the raising of fat cattle, as the most profitable sources of income. The number of sheep has not increased between 1871 and 1881, but there has been a great improvement in the quality of the breeds, and with the opening up of new markets and better means of reaching them, there is likely to be a great development of sheep farming in New Brunswick. With regard to swine there appears to be a decrease of nearly 13,000 in the number owned in the Province in the ten years between 1871 and 1881, but these figures unexplained would be a little deceptive. In 1871 there were 60,569 swine slaughtered in New Brunswick, and in 1881, 59,904, a falling off of less than 700 instead of 13,000, and this was no doubt far more than counterbalanced by the increased weight and size of those slaughtered in the latter year.

The following comparative statement from the census returns shows the quantities of the leading crops produced in New Brunswick in the years prior to the census of the dates named:—

	1861.	1871.	1881.
Wheat, bushels,.....	279,775	203,592	521,956
Barley, ".....	94,679	70,547	84,183
Oats, ".....	2,656,883	3,044,134	3,297,534
Rye, ".....	57,504	23,792	18,268
Peas and Beans ".....	30,677	45,056	43,121
Buckwheat, ".....	904,321	1,231,091	1,587,223
Corn, ".....	17,420	27,658	18,159
Potatoes, ".....	4,041,339	6,562,355	6,961,016
Turnips, ".....	634,364	603,721	990,336
Other roots, ".....	50,590	98,358	159,043
Hay, tons,.....	324,166	344,793	414,046

The following table shows the yield of the principal cereal crops in each county of New Brunswick for 1880, as shown by the census of 1881 :—

COUNTIES.	WHEAT, bushels.	OATS, bushels.	BARLEY, bushels.	BUCKWHEAT, bushels.
Albert.....	21,487	98,412	3,519	76,182
St. John.....	1,145	46,867	80	9,734
Charlotte.....	30,424	89,631	3,633	28,446
King's.....	45,601	333,995	1,033	311,348
Queen's.....	17,811	159,051	174	176,191
Sunbury.....	12,204	60,496	2,463	47,221
York.....	59,440	390,444	2,129	169,834
Carleton.....	90,869	850,851	5,304	324,556
Victoria.....	30,013	132,754	2,657	70,959
Madawaska.....	14,255	66,267	2,816	68,734
Kent.....	57,730	282,858	6,830	70,921
Northumberland.....	20,662	243,966	2,232	35,593
Gloucester.....	28,353	153,834	20,977	24,187
Restigouche.....	10,984	77,534	3,827	16,930
Westmoreland.....	81,495	310,574	27,453	156,389
Totals for Province.....	521,956	3,297,534	84,183	1,587,223

The following table, compiled from the census of 1881, shows the yield of root crops, peas and beans and hay, in each county of the Province for the year 1880:—

COUNTIES.	POTATOES, bushels.	TURNIPS, bushels.	OTHER ROOTS, bushels.	PEAS AND BEANS, bushels.	HAY, tons.
Albert.....	317,399	33,093	3,389	895	27,670
St. John.....	128,824	28,534	14,813	281	12,835
Charlotte.....	304,811	104,516	15,810	3,604	27,516
King's.....	734,369	83,591	13,793	2,452	63,330
Queen's.....	405,919	30,459	5,347	1,850	34,001
Sunbury.....	194,937	34,804	12,922	1,194	16,595
York.....	558,862	193,402	26,853	4,785	45,499
Carleton.....	662,595	112,687	10,433	8,302	42,209
Victoria.....	129,102	41,730	1,179	3,261	7,906
Madawaska.....	122,664	6,074	339	8,383	8,245
Kent.....	975,630	37,915	1,618	832	18,286
Northumberland.....	512,944	70,098	4,817	1,960	21,026
Gloucester.....	717,567	47,848	2,137	1,738	14,435
Restigouche.....	189,501	29,094	1,682	872	6,566
Westmoreland.....	1,005,802	134,491	43,899	2,712	67,957
	6,961,016	990,336	159,043	43,121	414,046

The following table, compiled from the census of 1881, shows the quantities of the various products named which were produced in each county of New Brunswick in the year 1880 :—

Countries	Home Made Butter, Pounds.	Home Made Cheese, Pounds.	Home Made Woollen Cloth, Yards.	Apples, Bushels.	Maple Sugar Pounds.
Albert.....	365,752	4,223	35,434	10,996	82,620
St. John.....	155,129	476	2,234	756	150
Charlotte.....	614,295	1,179	30,220	13,704	702
King's.....	971,184	11,620	68,766	24,350	24,287
Queen's.....	511,253	58,395	53,495	23,130	4,141
Sunbury.....	202,278	6,035	18,846	7,960	1,395
York.....	883,808	34,003	81,944	54,624	43,186
Carleton.....	1,003,359	15,738	82,903	68,788	58,828
Victoria & Madawaska	214,634	3,721	58,963	237	142,500
Westmoreland.....	848,175	28,087	117,086	13,998	33,377
Kent.....	217,539	1,481	97,113	10,587	24,531
Northumberland.....	291,622	2,458	55,020	1,516	3,705
Gloucester.....	147,014	134	86,433	376	26,312
Restigouche.....	191,134	4,594	20,005	74	7,280
	6,527,176	172,144	808,462	231,096	453,124

UNGRANTED AND IMPROVED LANDS.

Below we give a statement of the estimated contents, in acres, of the Province of New Brunswick, showing the total contents, acres granted and located, and acres still vacant and owned by the Province, in the respective Counties, at 31st December, 1883:—

County.	Total contents in acres.	Acres granted and located.	Acres still vacant.
Restigouche.....	1,849,000	216,332	1,632,668
Gloucester.....	1,077,960	438,085	639,875
Northumberland	3,046,640	1,077,367	1,969,273
Kent.....	1,101,000	549,625	551,375
Westmoreland.....	822,000	700,078	121,922
Albert.....	429,000	363,649	65,351
St. John.....	374,810	349,716	25,094
Charlotte.....	847,000	424,989	422,011
King's.....	901,000	760,652	140,348
Queen's.....	947,000	624,117	322,883
Sunbury.....	770,000	440,325	329,675
York.....	2,222,000	1,401,943	820,057
Carleton.....	826,800	794,716	32,084
Victoria.....	1,208,200	1,090,399	117,801
Madawaska.....	971,000	750,505	220,495
Totals.....	17,393,410	9,982,498	7,410,912

The following statement, compiled from the census of 1881 shows the area of each County in the Province, the acreage of land occupied, and the acreage improved, showing its condition at the time the census was taken:—

Counties.	Total Acreage.	Acres Occupied.	Acres Improved.	Acres Under Crops.	Acres in Pasture.	Acres in Gar- dens and Orchards.
Albert.....	429,000	213,871	61,798	38,723	22,266	809
St. John.....	374,810	113,088	25,497	14,301	10,971	225
Charlotte.....	847,000	218,688	97,953	48,000	48,652	701
King's.....	901,000	446,944	189,531	113,640	74,328	1,563
Queen's.....	947,000	325,333	100,319	68,686	30,513	1,120
Sunbury.....	770,000	133,281	36,902	28,756	7,654	492
York.....	2,222,000	496,226	132,753	88,477	42,529	1,747
Carleton.....	826,800	383,328	150,771	110,701	38,278	1,792
Victoria.....	1,208,200	140,759	32,316	25,174	7,004	138
Madawaska.....	971,000	149,893	46,859	32,487	14,276	96
Kent.....	1,101,000	269,845	83,642	64,498	18,471	673
Northumberland.....	3,046,640	265,148	53,416	44,934	8,123	359
Gloucester.....	1,077,960	189,346	48,639	42,612	5,845	182
Restigouche.....	1,849,000	102,558	21,813	16,566	5,141	106
Westmoreland.....	822,000	360,913	171,090	111,523	58,118	1,449
Totals.....	17,393,410	3,809,621	1,253,299	849,678	392,169	11,452

LIVE STOCK.

The following table compiled from the census of 1881 shows the Live Stock in each County in the Province at that period.

	Horses.	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Other Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Albert.....	2,595	556	4,279	5,098	10,165	1,615
St. John.....	3,011	58	3,569	3,790	2,263	1,061
Charlotte.....	3,148	424	7,970	6,111	15,136	2,464
King's.....	6,310	1,713	14,761	12,709	28,702	5,471

	Horses.	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Other Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Queen's,.....	3,114	1,035	8,223	7,084	13,743	2,734
Sunbury,.....	1,342	226	3,566	3,978	5,923	1,588
York,.....	5,998	445	13,066	10,862	22,937	4,414
Carleton,.....	6,380	352	12,435	10,972	24,637	4,341
Victoria and Madawaska, }	3,903	961	4,422	4,369	12,756	3,921
Kent,.....	3,761	337	6,612	8,103	19,034	5,599
Northumberland,.....	3,516	222	6,765	7,028	16,534	6,732
Gloucester,.....	2,381	768	4,619	4,446	13,719	6,493
Restigouche,.....	1,145	56	2,136	1,762	5,623	1,247
Westmoreland,.....	7,291	1,659	11,541	15,471	29,992	5,407
Totals.....	52,975	8,812	103,965	99,783	221,163	53,087

The following table, compiled from the census of 1881, shows the animals killed or sold, the pounds of wool obtained, and the honey made in each county of the Province for the previous year :-

	Cattle Killed or sold.	Sheep Killed or sold.	Swine Killed or sold.	Pounds of Wool.	Pounds of Honey.
Albert.....	1,982	4,378	2,858	37,751	662
St. John,.....	827	956	1,131	7,228	36
Charlotte.....	2,487	7,365	2,730	48,148	4,646
King's.....	4,604	14,974	8,449	108,561	12,766
Queen's.....	2,510	5,814	5,100	53,369	4,546
Sunbury.....	1,037	1,956	1,819	22,256	3,100
York.....	4,131	10,747	5,896	87,709	29,818
Carleton.....	4,526	12,499	6,703	103,020	12,910
Victoria and Madawaska.....	1,830	4,807	3,752	42,346	2,606
Kent.....	1,884	3,810	5,065	53,843	145
Northumberland.....	2,011	4,463	4,074	39,691	1,177
Gloucester.....	1,176	2,265	4,556	36,358	
Restigouche.....	626	1,883	1,145	18,252	17
Westmoreland.....	5,783	12,826	6,626	102,196	5,774
	35,414	88,743	59,904	760,531	78,203

A great deal of attention has been paid of late years, both by the Government and by private breeders, to the improvement of the live stock of the Province. This is a matter that for at least thirty years has excited a very lively degree of interest in all connected with agriculture, and although there is still great room for improvement, the stock of the best New Brunswick farmers will compare favorably with that of any country. Recently the government has established a stock farm, which, in connection with the efforts of private enterprise, is likely to be productive of much benefit.

The "native" horned cattle of the Province, as they are termed, originally came from New England and New York, and were of mixed breeds. They are hardy and active, generally good milkers, and although not well adapted for fat cattle, have many excellent qualities for crossing with the improved breeds. The grade cattle, the progeny of short horn bulls and native cows, are an admirable stock for the butcher, and attain a large size and weight at an early age. At the Exhibition of 1880, a pair of grade short horn steers, 3½ years old, were exhibited which weighed 4,300 lbs. and dressed 2,550 lbs. of beef. At the same Exhibition a pair of grade yearling short horn steers were shown which weighed 2,260. These weights are by no means uncommon, and can be paralleled or beaten any year by New Brunswick breeders.

The introduction of improved breeds has led to the raising of large numbers of cattle for the English markets, a business which is now conducted on an extensive scale by the farmers of Albert and Westmoreland. Some of the establishments in these counties stall feed as many as 200 or 300 head in a winter, and the aggregate of the number exported reaches a high figure.

PURE BRED CATTLE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following communication in reference to pure bred cattle in New Brunswick is from Mr. Julius L. Inches, Secretary for Agriculture:—

"The Herd Book is the only means by which an estimate of the number of pure bred cattle in the Province can be made. I do not mean to imply that there are no pure-bred animals in the Province except those registered in that book, but I am inclined to think there are not many that are known to be absolutely pure beyond those recorded. Within a few years, the owners of stock have learned how much more valuable their animals were when registered. This has induced the owners to record the pedigrees when they could do so. No doubt there are a great many fine cattle that are supposed to be pure-bred, but in fact they are only grade, and cannot be registered in any Herd Book.

"It is over ten years since our Herd Book was commenced, but only a few pedigrees were recorded for some years after it was opened.

"Up to this date I find the following are the actual numbers of pedigrees entered:—

Short Horns.....	Bulls.....	162	
	Cows and Heifers.	181	
			343
Ayrshires.....	Bulls.....	186	
	Cows and Heifers.	280	
			466
Devons.....	Bulls.....	48	
	Cows and Heifers.	70	
			118
Jerseys.....	Bulls.....	43	
	Cows and Heifers.	80	
			123
Add for Stock Farm, not included in the above.....		35	
			1080
Total number of pure breeds registered.....			

"It can only be a mere guess to say how many of these are now alive, but by reference to the Herd Book I find that some 157 Bulls have been recorded since the spring of 1879; it may be safe to say that one-half are still alive, and 234 females were recorded within the same time, and as they were nearly all quite young and would be kept much longer than Bulls, I think we may put down 200 of this class as still alive. This would leave some 377 females recorded previous to the date mentioned, say 4 years, which would be too soon to expect all the cows to be disposed of; this class being valuable are kept till old age in most cases. We may safely estimate 100 of these animals as being alive. To these we may add those put down to the Stock Farm, 35 as I have not heard of any deaths among them; this gives us still alive 433 animals from those recorded in the Herd Book. How many pure breeds there may be beyond those I cannot form any opinion, but certainly far more than sufficient to make up for any possible shortcoming in the above estimate.

"These are all confined to the four breeds named, viz.: Short Horn, Ayrshire, Devon, and Jersey, except a very few Polled Angus and Red Norfolk included among the Stock Farm list. There are a few Herefords in the Province in addition, but I do not know of any Holsteins.

"The herd on the Stock Farm consists of 9 Short Horns, 6 Ayrshires, 5 Red Norfolk, and 4 Polled Angus, and some 15 or 16 young animals of the breeds mentioned, or say 40 head of all these breeds. I have not alluded to our sheep; indeed I have not time to do so at present. New Brunswick is as well able to produce fine mutton as Scotland, and I trust the day is not far distant when more attention will be given to this most important branch. I believe more money can be made by sheep than most of our people are aware of. Our neighbors in the United States are most

anxious to buy all we will sell, and give a good price for well bred animals. The Shropshire Downs that have been lately introduced are promising to be very valuable, and I am quite sure will be generally sought after within a short time.

"I am Sir, yours respectfully,

"JULIUS L. INCHES, .

"Secretary."

EXPORTS OF ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

The following is the official statement of the exports of animals and their products from New Brunswick in 1882 :—

		Value.
Horses.....	1,057	\$106,176
Horned Cattle.....	39	1,311
Swine.....	1	5
Sheep.....	12,120	34,044
Poultry.....		4,484
Bones.....	2,885 lbs.	3,413
Butter.....	20,199 lbs.	4,495
Cheese.....	135	17
Eggs.....	1,096,253 doz.	162,647
Hens.....		4,226
Hides, &c.....		56,882
Beef.....	1,616 lbs.	87
Mutton.....	287,790 lbs.	16,867
Pork.....	565	42
Tongues.....	70	7
Other Meats.....	70,520	6,706
Wool.....	6,450	1,600
Other articles.....		2,233
		\$405,231

HOW TO OBTAIN A FARM.

The farmers of New Brunswick are almost without exception the owners of the farms they cultivate. If a man rents a farm he only does so for a short period and for the purpose of employing his time until he can do better. Every man can become a land owner if he wishes, and therefore the relations of landlord and tenant, so far as they apply to farmers, are almost unknown.

If a man comes to New Brunswick with sufficient capital he will have no difficulty in providing himself with a suitable farm, for there are always farmers who are ready to sell their farms, and take a fresh start in the wilderness, while in other cases farms are thrown into the market owing to the death of their owners and other causes. Farms can be purchased with from 30 to 200 acres of cleared land and provided with buildings, at prices varying from £300 to £2,000 sterling. The latter sum will purchase a first-class farm, and an excellent farm can frequently be bought for half the money. To persons who desire to settle in the Province and who have money, the only advice it is necessary for us to give is to look well about them until they find a farm in the market that suits them, and then to buy it.

All men who wish to emigrate do not, however, possess enough money to buy a farm, or even to stock it if it was bought. To such the free grants and labor acts passed by the New Brunswick Legislature offer an easy way for them to become land owners, and in the end farmers of independent means.

Ten years ago the free grant system of settlement was introduced, and it was found a great success. There are now about fifty free grant settlements in the Province, settled by thousands of industrious men who had no means of purchasing farms,

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but who will soon be in prosperous circumstances. The aggregate value of the improvements in those settlements which have been thus carved out of the wilderness within the past ten years is probably not less than one million dollars.

THE FREE GRANTS ACT.

The Free Grants Act authorizes the Provincial Government to select and set apart lands suitable for settlement and cultivation, and to cause public roads to be made to and through the same. These tracts are surveyed and laid off in lots of one hundred acres each, having a front on such roads. The conditions necessary to enable any person to obtain a free grant of one hundred acres are as follows:—The applicant must be of the age of eighteen years or upwards; he must be possessed of no other real estate; and he must be prepared to make affidavit that he desires such land for his own benefit and for the purposes of actual settlement or cultivation. He must also:—

“*First*.—Commence chopping, clearing and improving on the lot assigned to him within one month after publication of his approval, and shall within three months after the publication of such approval, improve as aforesaid on his lot to the value of twenty dollars;

“*Secondly*.—Within one year from such publication build a house thereon, fit for habitation, of not less dimensions than sixteen feet by twenty, and shall chop down and cultivate not less than two acres by sowing or planting the same;

“*Thirdly*.—Chop down, cultivate and clear not less than ten acres within three years from such publication, and shall each year actually and continuously cultivate all the land chopped down during such three years;

“*Fourthly*.—Reside actually and continuously upon such land for the term of three years next succeeding such publication, and thence up to the issue of the Grant, except that absence during the months of July, August, January, February and March, in any year, shall not be held to be a cessation of such residence, provided such land be cultivated as aforesaid;

“*Fifthly*.—Compliance with the first, second and third conditions above mentioned within a less period than three years, and actual residence up to the time of such compliance, shall entitle such Allottee to a grant. On failure in the performance of any of the Settlement Conditions and duties in this section mentioned, the allotment shall be forfeited, and all right of the Allottee or any one claiming under him in the land cease.”

The trees on lands so allotted under this Act remain the property of the Province until the grant issues; and the person in possession, until he receives his grant, is only entitled to cut such trees as he needs for building, fencing, fuel and for the *bona fide* clearing of the land; but after complying with the first and second conditions named he can obtain a license to cut on his lot beyond the limits of his clearing. The object of this regulation is to prevent persons who have no intention of becoming *bona fide* settlers from stripping the land of its timber.

All the forms necessary to enable the emigrant to make application for a free grant under this Act can be obtained either at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, or the Emigration Office, St John, so that they need not be given here. Every facility will be given the intending settler at these offices.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FREE GRANTS SETTLEMENTS.

The following description of the free grants settlements is given for the convenience of those who intend to settle in some one of them and wish to have sufficient information to enable them to make a selection.

Balmoral.

Balmoral is in the County of Restigouche, Parish of Dalhousie, about six miles south-east from Campbellton, and about ten miles south-west from the Town of Dalhousie; and lies within five miles of the Intercolonial Railway. This settlement, if need be, may be extended to the southward, as large tracts of vacant land lie in

that direction. To reach the settlement, if at Campbellton, one goes via the Tobique Road, so called, a distance of nine miles, or if at Dalhousie via the Eel River Road, a distance of twelve miles. Campbellton and Dalhousie are reached from the eastern and southern portions of the Province by the Intercolonial Railway. The soil is rich and loamy, being timbered with Maple, Birch, Spruce and Cedar.

The produce to be raised may be disposed of either at Campbellton or Dalhousie or shipped by rail to any part of New Brunswick, or westerly to the Province of Quebec. There are a post office and a school house in the settlement. The people are a few English and the remainder French. The advantages of the settlement are its good farming lands, which are valuable for their timber, its ready and convenient markets, and the facilities on Eel River (which runs through the settlement) for the erection of mills, etc. The settlement contains 13,000 acres.

Colebrooke.

Colebrooke is in Restigouche County, in the Parish of Addington, or five miles south of Campbellton and north-west of Balmoral. It contains 5,700 acres. The settlement is well watered by Christopher and Walker Brooks and their branches. The means of approach are via the Tobique Road, from Campbellton, a distance of five miles. It has good loamy soil, timbered with Birch, Maple, Beech, Spruce and Cedar. The crops are similar to those raised in Balmoral. The market is at Campbellton, five miles from the settlement. The settlers are generally native born and of French descent. There is a grist and saw mill within two miles of the settlement, and the Intercolonial Railway runs within five miles of it.

Alex. Stewart, Esq., is Commissioner for both these settlements.—P. O. address, Dalhousie.

Dawsonville.

This settlement is in Restigouche County, in the Parish of Addington, and is situated on the Glenlivet Road between Flat Lands and Upsalquitch, and comprises an excellent tract of land quite convenient to the Restigouche River, at one point about five and at another only two miles distant. At the former distance there is a country store, where the settlers can dispose of their surplus produce.

Sunnyside.

Sunnyside is in the Parish of Durham, County of Restigouche, on the north-west side of the Jacquet River, six miles south of Baie des Chaleurs, and the same distance from the Intercolonial Railway, along the Bay shore to a by-road known as the Black Road, which runs southerly to the settlement. The soil is of a gravelly nature, but in some parts the land is low and damp. The timber is Maple, Birch, Beech, Oak, Pine, Spruce, Cedar, Fir, Ash, Elm and Poplar. The principal market is at Jacquet River Station, within easy distance of the settlement. This settlement is in a flourishing condition. The Commissioner is Angus McLean, Esq., whose address is Sunnyside, Durham, Restigouche County.

Lorne.

Lorne lies in the Parishes of Colborne and Durham, in Restigouche County, five miles south of Baie des Chaleurs, west of Sunnyside settlement, between Benjamin and Jacquet Rivers. It contains 7,000 acres. In the vicinity of this settlement and of Sunnyside and of Mitchell are large tracts of ungranted Crown Lands. These settlements can be extended at any time, when required. Lorne settlement is reached by a by-road leading south from the mouth of Louison Creek to near the eastern end of the settlement, thence westerly by a road called the Doyle Road, running toward Benjamin River. The soil is gravelly, with some low lands and swamps, and the timber is a mixed growth of hard and soft woods. The principal market is about five miles distant, at the mouths of Nash's and Louison Creeks, on the Baie des Chaleurs. The

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settlers are Scotch and French, the former Presbyterians, the latter Roman Catholics. The lands and location of the settlement are equally advantageous with those of the other settlements in Restigouche County, and the crops are of the same quantity and quality. The Commissioner is Thomas Hays, Jr., whose Post Office address is Jacquet River Settlement.

Mitchell.

Mitchell Settlement is in Restigouche County, in the Parish of Durham, north-east from Sunnyside, east of Jacquet River, and about five miles south of Baie des Chaleurs. It contains 5,200 acres. The road leading to this settlement starts from the shore of Baie de Chaleurs, near the mouth of Armstrong's Brook, and is known as Pride's Road. The soil is dry and loamy, and the wood is chiefly maple and yellow birch. The crops raised are about the same in quantity as the other settlements of Restigouche County. The market for produce raised is principally at Jacquet River Station, some six miles distant. The settlers are Scotch, Irish and French. The roads in the vicinity are good, and in the settlement itself there are many opportunities for making maple sugar, the maple tree being abundant. The Commissioner for the settlement is Oliver Pride, Esq., Durham Parish, Restigouche County.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

St. Isidore.

This settlement is situated in the Parishes of Saumarez and Inkerman, in the County of Gloucester, on and north of Little Tracadie River. It contains 18,000 acres. Vacant Crown Lands lie to the north, west, and south of this tract, so that the settlement may be extended at any time. The tract is well watered by the branches of Little Tracadie River. The means of approach is by the main post road around the coast from Chatham to Bathurst. A good wagon road, after a distance of three miles, leads from this road to the settlement. The soil is light but good, and the land is timbered with beech, maple and yellow birch. The following is given as an average of the crops raised:—

Buckwheat	per	acre,	30	bushels,	worth	per	bushel,	\$1.00
Oats	"	"	30	"	"	"	"	0.40
Wheat	"	"	20	"	"	"	"	2.00
Rye	"	"	30	"	"	"	"	1.00
Potatoes	"	"	200	"	"	"	"	0.30
Turnips	"	"	200	"	"	"	"	0.30
Hay	"	"	2	tons	"	"	ton	10.00

The principal markets for produce raised in this settlement are at Tracadie and Miramichi. There is a post office, church and school house in the settlement. The settlers are of French descent, and of the Roman Catholic religion. The Commissioner is John Young, Esq., who may be addressed at Tracadie, Gloucester County.

Pacquetville.

This settlement lies south of Millville, in the Parish of Inkerman, County of Gloucester, south-west from Caraquet Bay, and south of south-west branch Caraquet River. The settlement is divided into Pacquetville North and Pacquetville South, and each part is divided into two Ranges, viz: North Range and South Range. The whole settlement contains 19,900 acres. Pockmouche River runs through part of the South Range of Pacquetville South. The means of approach to this settlement is from Caraquet Bridge along the main Caraquet Road for about 6 miles to B. Landry's, thence by a road running southerly, about 3 miles, to a road running through the settlement. The soil is light and dry, and the land wooded with hardwood and spruce.

The crops reported for this settlement are below the average of those in other settlements of the Province. The market is at the mill, in Millville settlement, distant some 4 miles. There is a post office and church in the settlement. The settlers are Acadians, and Roman Catholics. The saw mill at Millville, only 4 miles distant, is of great convenience to the settlers. The Commissioner is Juste Huche, Esq., whose address is Caraque, Gloucester County.

Millville.

This settlement is situated in the Parishes of Caraque and Inkerman, County of Gloucester, between Pacquetville settlement and the south-west branch of Caraque River. It contains 5,931 acres. As it immediately adjoins Pacquetville on the North, it may be said to be a part of the same settlement. The settlement is reached by the Maine Caraque Road, from Caraque Bridge, about twelve miles distant. The soil is generally dry and of a fair quality, and is timbered with hardwood and spruce intermixed. The crops raised are much the same in quantity and quality as in the other settlements lying in the same part of the Province. It has a post office, but no school house or church. The settlers are French, natives of this Province, and of the Roman Catholic religion. The saw and grist mill in the immediate settlement is convenient and of much advantage to the new settlers. Juste Huche, Esq., the Commissioner for Pacquetville, is also Commissioner for this settlement.

Miscou Island.

A Free Grant Settlement has been established on this Island for some time; and all the land fit for settlement has been allotted. The Island is easily reached by water from Little Shippegan Harbor. The crops raised on this Island during the past year compare favorably with those of other settlements on the main land; and the settlers are enabled to procure fish of various kinds in the vicinity of the Island. The produce raised is consumed at home. A post office and school house are established here. The inhabitants are French, and profess the Roman Catholic religion. The Commissioner is A. x. Foyd, Esq.

Robertville.

This settlement lies in the Parish of Beresford, in the County of Gloucester, from 5 to 6 miles west of Baie de Chaleurs on Nigadoo River, and within about 5 miles of the Intercolonial Railway. It contains 5,000 acres. The "Petit Rocher Church Road" leads to this settlement. The soil is a soft clay of a good quality, and timbered with birch and maple, with a few large pine. Oats, wheat, potatoes, turnips and hay grow well. A market is found at the Petit Rocher Station on the I. C. Railway, five miles distant. The settlers are French Acadians. The land is good, can be easily cleared, and is well adapted to growing hay. The Commissioner is Jerome Roy, Esq. Address Petit Rocher Station, I. C. Railway.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Carleton, I. C. R.

This tract includes Barnaby River, Rogerville and Pleasant Range Settlements, and lies on both sides of the I. C. Railway in the vicinity of Carleton Station—all in the Parish of Nelson, County of Northumberland. The whole tract contains 23,368 acres. You reach this settlement by the Intercolonial Railroad to Carleton Station, from which roads lead to and through the different settlements. The soil is gravelly, mixed with clay, and is well wooded with maple, birch, beech, hemlock and scattering spruce and other soft wood. Below is given an average of the crops raised in the settlement :—

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Oats,	per acre, 60 bushels,	worth per bushel,	50 cents.
Wheat,	24	" "	\$1.60
Buckwheat,	75	" "	0.70
Rye,	50	" "	1.00
Potatoes,	200	" "	0.40
Turnips,	300	" "	0.33
Carrots,	250	" "	0.75
Beets,	350	" "	0.70
Hay,	2 tons	" ton	12.00

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Markets may be had in the settlement, or by shipping per rail to Moncton, Newcastle or Chatham. There is a convenient post office at Carleton Station. The settlers are chiefly French, with some English families, all native born. The denominations are Roman Catholic and Episcopalian. This settlement has the advantage of excellent railway accommodation; also a fine river, Barnaby and its branches watering the whole settlement. The land is well wooded with ship and other valuable timber, and in the vicinity of the settlement may be found several wild meadows on which large quantities of wild hay are cut. A. A. Richard, Esq., the Commissioner, may be addressed at Rogerville, Northumberland County, and any further information regarding the settlement may be obtained from him.

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Is a settlement recently surveyed in the Parish of North Esk, Northumberland County. It lies north-west of Newcastle, south-west of the Chaplain Island Road, and north of the Miramichi River. The settlement contains 3,989 acres. A road is laid out completely through the settlement, connecting with the Chaplain Island Road at a point about six and one half miles from Newcastle. Supposing the traveller to have arrived at Newcastle, to reach the Sugary he must take the Chaplain Island Road for 6½ miles, when he meets the road surveyed through the settlement. The soil is good, consisting of clay and a sandy loam, and is timbered with maple, birch, poplar and spruce. Newcastle is the nearest post office, and as yet there are no churches or schools. The settlers are natives of New Brunswick, of various nationalities and creeds. The situation of the settlement is dry and wholesome; the lots are well watered with springs; grain and vegetables will grow well in such a soil, while pasture is abundant. The Commissioner for the settlement is A. McAllister, whose Post Office address is Newcastle, Northumberland County, and who will gladly furnish information to intending settlers.

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This settlement lies on both sides of the I. C. Railway, north of Newcastle, in the Parish of Newcastle and County of Northumberland. It is reached from Newcastle by the I. C. Railway and by a road leading from Newcastle thereto. It contains about 5,000 acres. Large tracts of Crown Land in the vicinity of the I. C. Railway and adjoining this settlement are still vacant. The crops raised are equal to those in other parts of the County, and the market for them is Newcastle.

Pleasant Ridge

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Is situate in the Parish of Ludlow, and County of Northumberland. It lies on Porter's Brook, north and east of the S. W. Miramichi, and about six miles north of Boiestown. It contains 6,000 acres. Vacant Crown Land almost entirely surrounds the settlement, which, if needed, may be extended in any direction. To reach this settlement from Boiestown you ascend the S. W. Miramichi River for a short distance, cross this river and then take the "County Line" Road to "Cameron's," where the road leading to the settlement strikes off in an easterly direction. The soil is light and loamy and slightly inclined to be sandy, and is entirely free from stone. The

timber is birch, beech, maple and cedar. The crops of the past season were good, and the prices realized slightly exceed those quoted for the foregoing settlements. A market may be found at Boiestown for farm produce, which is advantageously disposed of to lumbermen who operate in the vicinity, thus securing good prices, while the buyer gets his goods without having to transport them any great distance. The settlers are natives, and the denominations are Presbyterian, Catholic and Baptist. The Commissioner for this settlement is C. Whalen, Esq., P. O. address, Boiestown, Northumberland.

Saint Joseph

Is situate about four miles north of the mouth of Burnt Church River, Parish of Alawick, County of Northumberland, and lies north of the Fair Isle Tract. This settlement contains 5,160 acres. This settlement has been but recently surveyed, and no settlers are yet allotted. The soil is generally heavy and rich, but a few lots in front are covered with a heavy growth of spruce. The remaining lots are heavily wooded with yellow birch, maple and beech. The principal markets will be at Chatham, Douglastown and Newcastle, and to persons lumbering in the vicinity. The settler here will be convenient to the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and of Miramichi Bay. A good water power is within the tract, which may be utilized when the settlement is sufficiently far advanced to require it.

Warwick

Is situate in the Parish of Derby, County of Northumberland, between the north-west and south-west branches of the Miramichi River, on the road from Indiantown to Red Bank, and about eight miles west of the I. C. Railway. It contains 2,602 acres. The road from Indiantown to Red Bank, running through the settlement, makes it approachable from either of the branches of the Miramichi River. The land is good, and is timbered with birch, beech, maple, spruce, hemlock and cedar. The crops raised are reported equal to those in other settlements in the county, and the principal market for them is found at Newcastle. The settlers are of mixed nationality. There are a school house, post office, grist and saw mill, and churches at Red Bank, distant from the settlement but two and one half miles. The Commissioner for this settlement is John Keys, Esq., Derby, Northumberland County.

Hazleton.

This settlement lies in the Parish of Blissfield, in the County of Northumberland, on the north side of the S. W. Miramichi River, south of Bartholomews River, and east of the Big Hole Brook. A road runs northerly from the S. W. Miramichi River to and through the settlement. It contains 2,944 acres. Large tracts of vacant Crown land lie to the east and west of this settlement, which may be surveyed as required. The land is of fair quality and covered with a second growth of small trees, the whole tract having been burnt over at the time of the great Miramichi fire. The following crops are reported:—

	Oats,	per acre,	24 bushels,	worth per bushel	40 to 50 cents.
Wheat,	"	20	"	"	\$1.00
Buckwheat,	"	35	"	"	0.60
Potatoes,	"	200	"	"	0.33
Turnips,	"	400	"	"	0.28
Carrots,	"	200	"	"	0.33
Beets,	"	200	"	"	0.33
Hay,	"	2	tons.	"	ton, \$12.00

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Eel River.

This settlement lies in the Parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland, on both sides of Eel River, which empties into the Miramichi Bay at Lower Baie du Vin. It contains 2,450 acres. Large tracts of vacant Crown land surround this settlement on all sides but the north. The soil is good, and timbered with birch and spruce. The crops are reported as slightly less in quantity than those in other settlements of the county, but the prices received for them are quoted somewhat in advance of the other settlements. The nearest market is at Chatham, twenty-eight miles distant. The inhabitants are French, Roman Catholics. To reach this settlement from Chatham you take the Great Road leading to Richibucto, to Black River, thence down north side of said river, via Victoria Bridge, to Eel River; or you leave Chatham by way of Black Brook on south side of S. W. Miramichi River, striking the road running through Lower Napan to Victoria Bridge, and thence to the settlement. The Commissioner is Jonathan Noble, Esq., Hardwicke, Northumberland County.

Lockstead

Is situated on the road from Fairley's Mill to Renous River, in the Parish of Blackville, County of Northumberland, and between Renous River and Bartholomews River. It contains 1,200 acres, all taken up, but the settlement may be extended in a westerly direction over a considerable distance through some excellent high land. The soil is good, timbered principally with hard wood, and the crops have been very fine. Blackville is the nearest market for produce. Here are a post office, church and school, only one and one half miles from the settlement. The settlers are of mixed nationality and of various religions. The advantages claimed for this settlement are its convenience to the grist and saw mills at Blackville, its good markets for produce, and its access by land and water to Newcastle or Chatham and the Intercolonial Railway, distant twenty-six miles. The Commissioner is John L. Scofield, Esq., who can be addressed at Blackville, Northumberland Co.

Bredalbane.

This settlement is in the parishes of Blessville and Blackville, and has only recently been settled. The land is of excellent quality, and the crops last year were all good. The future prospects of the settlement are considered to be bright.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Rhomboid and Girouard.

North Rhomboid, South Rhomboid, and Girouard settlements may be said to be all in one tract, as they adjoin each other. They lie in the Parishes of Weldford, St. Mary's, Harcourt and Dundas, on both sides of the Buctouche River, and east of the Intercolonial Railway. South Rhomboid is part of a tract on the south side of the Buctouche River, while North Rhomboid and Girouard lie on the north side of said river. South Rhomboid contains 9,700 acres. North Rhomboid and Girouard contain 21,200 acres. These settlements may be approached from Buctouche by a road on the north side of the river or from Coal Branch Station, from Birch Ridge siding and from Canaan Station on the Intercolonial Railway. The soil is fertile, and the timber a mixed growth of hard wood and soft wood, the former being more abundant. Crops have been uniformly good. The principal market is at Moncton, now reached via the Intercolonial Railway. There are three school houses, a post office and a church in the settlements. The settlers are principally Acadian French, and are Roman Catholics, except in Girouard, where nationality and creed are various. The Commissioner is Luke Johnson, Esq.; address, St. Paul's, St. Mary's, Kent Co.

Acadieville

Is in the County of Kent, in the Parishes of Acadieville and Carleton, on the north side of the Kouchibouguac River, and east side of the Intercolonial Railway. Acadieville contains 11,500 acres. Tweedie's Brook Settlement lies north of Acadieville, and contains 4,900 acres, of which — acres are still vacant. There are large tracts of vacant Crown Land in the vicinity north of Acadieville, and on the south side of Kouchibouguac River is a large tract already surveyed, known as Caie Settlement. The settlement may be reached by the Intercolonial Railway to Acadieville Siding or Carleton Station, thence by the Acadieville Road to the Settlement. The soil near the streams running through the settlement is deep and rich, but these strips are divided by spruce swamps. Parts where the soil may be said to be good are timbered with hard wood, such as birch, beech and maple, but the larger quantity is covered with spruce and other soft woods.

The market is with lumbermen operating in the vicinity, and at the stations on the Intercolonial Railway. There are three schools in the settlement. There is also a church there. The settlers are nearly all Acadian French, of the Roman Catholic religion. The Commissioner is John Stevenson, Jr., Esq., who may be addressed at Kingston, Kent County.

Colebrooke Dale.

This settlement lies in the Parishes of Weldford and Harcourt, in the County of Kent, on Hudson Brook, south of the Richibucto River, and north-east of the Intercolonial Railway. It contains twenty lots of 100 acres each, being 2,000 acres in all, and is wholly occupied. The land is good, and the settlement is easily reached from Richibucto River or the Intercolonial Railway. As the surrounding lands are nearly all applied for, this settlement is not capable of extension, but small quantities of Crown Lands are vacant to the north-west and south-east. The Commissioner is John Stevenson, Jr., Esq., of Kingston, Kent County.

Adamsville Settlement,

in the Parish of Harcourt, lies on both sides of the Intercolonial Railway, but a short distance north of Coal Branch Station, north-west from Girouard Settlement and south of Colebrooke Dale. This settlement contains 4,000 acres. The land is good and the locality convenient, and most of the lots have been applied for. The progress of the settlement has been quite satisfactory.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Canoose.

Canoose Settlement is in the Parish of St. James and County of Charlotte. It lies on the Canoose River, about five miles west from the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. It contains 2,502 acres, still vacant. The road to this tract leads through Lynnfield Settlement, and thence by the "Horseback Road." The soil is a dark loam, deep, and free from stone, and well adapted to the growth of root crops. The land is chiefly timbered with hard wood, mixed with hemlock and spruce, where not burnt. A market may be found for produce at the towns of St. Stephen, N.B., and Calais, Maine, both about eighteen miles distant; or at Vanceboro, on the St. John and Maine Railway, only eight miles distant from the settlement. The applicants are chiefly New Brunswickers, with a few from the State of Maine. About half are Roman Catholics and the other half Protestants of various denominations. This settlement claims the advantage of having better markets to buy and sell in than most of the settlements of New Brunswick. Very little vacant land lies in the vicinity of this settlement, but a new tract lying on the Cheputnecticook River, above Canoose River, has recently been surveyed, and is reported as being good land. The Commissioner is David F. Maxwell, Esq., St. Stephen, N.B.

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Beaconsfield.

This settlement is situate in the Parish of St. James, Charlotte County, east of the Cheputnecticook River and west of Porter Settlement and Canoose Settlement. It contains about 5,000 acres. The surrounding lands are nearly all granted. The land is good, generally free from stone, and easy to clear and cultivate. The principal timber is hard wood, but there is enough soft wood for buildings and fences. A road leading to and through the settlement strikes the road from St. Stephen, via Lynnfild, to Little Falls, on the Cheputnecticook, one or two miles from the lower end of the survey. The general remarks concerning Canoose settlement, which lies to the east of this, are applicable to Beaconsfield. The Commissioner is D. F. Maxwell, Esq., St. Stephen, Charlotte County.

Juvenile.

This settlement lies on the County line between Charlotte and Sunbury, and is partly in the Parish of Clarendon and partly in Blissville. It contains 2,910 acres. It is within easy reach of the St. John and Maine Railway, by which produce can be sent readily to St. John. The land is good, and settlers are doing well. The Commissioner is William E. Hoyt, of Central Blissville, Sunbury County.

Hartville.

This settlement is in the Parish of Gladstone and County of Sunbury. The land is good and is being rapidly settled, the crops having been excellent. The New Brunswick Railway is about fifteen miles distant. The Commissioner is Jeremiah Tracey, of Tracey Station.

Mersereau

This settlement lies in the Parish of Blissville, County of Sunbury. It lies on the Mersereau stream, a branch of the Oromocto, and is within a few miles of the New Brunswick Railway. The land is good. The Commissioner is Fred. Duplisey, of Blissville.

Peltoma

lies on both sides of the County line, between Sunbury and York, in the Parishes of Gladstone and New Maryland, south of the North Branch of Oromocto River and north of Piskehagan River. The original survey contained 10,000 acres. Any information concerning this settlement may be obtained from the Commissioner, Jeremiah Tracey, Esq., at Tracey Station. The crops in this settlement have been excellent, and the general progress has been satisfactory. The settlement is but a short distance from the New Brunswick Railway.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Beaufort.

Beaufort is situated chiefly in the Parish of Kent, Carleton County, but a small portion extends into Aberdeen Parish. It lies on the head of the South-West Miramichi River, which runs easterly to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and also on the head waters of the Shikitihaik River, a branch of the St. John River. The settlement is under the direction of W. B. Mills, Esq., who is Commissioner, and whose post office address is Foreston, Carleton County. It contains 13,300 acres. The means of access to this settlement is from Kent Station, on the New Brunswick Railway; thence easterly about fifteen miles, through Glassville, Johnville and Foreston to the Beaufort Road, leading to the settlement. The land in this settlement is good. It con-

sists of a red sandstone formation varying from light red and sandy to a fine rich red loam. The lots are heavily wooded with a thrifty growth of rock maple and birch, intermixed with cedar, ash and elm.

A ready market is found in the settlement itself, by selling produce to those engaged in lumbering in the vicinity. The settlers are principally New Brunswickers, and of various denominations. The advantages claimed for this settlement are its central location, good roads leading to it, its level land, which is comparatively free from stone, and its convenience to the New Brunswick Railway, to Crist and Saw Mills, and to numerous other settlements. The Plaster Mine on the Tobique River is also within reach of this settlement. The land may be cleared ready for crop for eight dollars per acre. Lumber for building purposes costs at the mill, four miles distant, from three dollars to six dollars per thousand feet; while provisions may be purchased at a slight advance on city prices.

Chapmanville.

This settlement lies in the Parish of Kent, Carleton County. It adjoins Beaufort Settlement, on the west; Glassville on the north; the Kincardine Colony on the south, and lies about twelve miles east of the River St. John. It is part of the Johnville survey, and contains 12,000 acres. Old settlements adjoin this tract on the west and south. The land is good for settlement purposes and capable of producing crops fully up to the average. The settlers are of mixed nationality; the majority are New Brunswickers. A road leads from this settlement, in a south-westerly direction, to Bath Station, on the New Brunswick Railway, about eight miles distant. The convenience of the settlement to railway and water communication makes it a desirable locality for farming purposes, irrespective of its good land and its close vicinity to old settlements. The Commissioner is John Clancy, Bath, Carleton County.

Cloverdale.

Cloverdale lies in the Parishes of Brighton and Bright, in the Counties of Carleton and York, but the larger part is in Carleton County. It is situated on the northern side of the South Branch of Becaguimic River, about eight miles east of the River St. John. The tract as at present surveyed contains 4,493 acres. The settlement may be approached from Millville Station, on the New Brunswick Railway, thence to Faulkner, a distance of about 4½ miles, striking the road as laid out through the settlement; or, starting from Hartland, another station on the New Brunswick Railway, you can follow a road leading to Vince's Mills, distance twelve miles, thence along the Becaguimic River 5½ miles to the settlement. The first settlers took possession late in 1878, and have done well, as the land is well adapted for the growth of grain or root crops. The soil is of a reddish clay containing considerable quantities of plaster or gypsum. On most of the lots fronting Becaguimic Stream there is more or less intervalle land. To the north and west of the tract already surveyed is a considerable quantity of vacant Crown Land, good for settlement, and which when necessary may be extended to this vacancy. The market for the produce raised is at Millville, Hartland, or Woodstock, or it may be shipped from any of these places. The nearest post office is at Millville, where there are churches and schools. The settlers are native born of different denominations. The principal advantages claimed for this settlement are its good soil, central location, convenient railway communication, and its easy distance from Woodstock and Fredericton; add to these its convenience to other settlements, and to grist and saw mills, and the ease with which the land may be cleared for crop. The Commissioner is R. H. Morgan, Millville, Carleton County.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

New Denmark.

New Denmark is situated north of Tilley Settlement, south-east of Salmon River, and east of the River St. John, in the Parish of Drummond, and County of

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Victoria. It is especially reserved for Danish settlers. It contains 17,200 acres. The approach to this settlement is by a road leading from Grand Falls, a distance of eight miles. Grand Falls is reached by the New Brunswick Railway. The soil is a rich sandy loam with a subsoil of clay, and the land is timbered with maple, birch, beech and elm, mixed with spruce and fir. This settlement grows steadily and rapidly both by natural increase and yearly immigration from Denmark. Outside of the settlement itself, the principal market is at Grand Falls. There is a post office in the settlement at which the mail is received and despatched weekly. There are two school houses for day school and one for Sunday school. A church is also completed. The inhabitants are Danes and belonging to the English Episcopal Church. The settlement is conveniently located, has good soil, and the settlers devote themselves entirely to farming, at which they are doing well. The Commissioner is H. Peter Peterson, Esq., who resides in the settlement, and to whom any applications for land or for information regarding the settlement may be made.

Tilley.

Tilley is in the County of Victoria, in the Parishes of Drummond and Perth, extending northerly from the Tobique River and adjoining the River St. John Lots on the east. The settlement is named after Sir Leonard Tilley, who at its founding was Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. It contains 20,621 acres. This settlement is reached from the lower part of the Province by the New Brunswick Railway to Perth Station, on the eastern side of St. John River, thence following the road up the south side of the Tobique River and crossing the same at the Craig Bar; thence by a road leading to and through the settlement. Another route is from the mouth of Little River, at the St. John River, by a road leading up the said Little River to and through block X. Malcolm Campbell, Esq., is the Commissioner, and resides at Tilley. Markets for the products raised are found at Andover and Perth, or with buyers who visit the settlement and ship the produce procured themselves. This settlement is in a thriving condition and the crops have been good. The population consists of Scotch, Irish and French settlers, principally native born. The religious denominations are various. This settlement is in a desirable locality, and, containing good land, is increasing in value rapidly. The land in many places is easily cleared and well-watered; and if the settler can support himself for one year, there is no doubt of his success.

The Kincardineshire Colony.

This Colony is situated on the eastern side of the St. John River and south of the Tobique River. It is divided into two sections, namely: Stonehaven section and Kintore section, which will be treated of separately.

Stonehaven.

This settlement is situated in the Parish of Perth, on the Muniac River, and is east of the River St. John and south of the Tobique River. It is entirely reserved for Scotch Immigrants. The best route by which to reach the settlement from St. John, Fredericton, or Woodstock is via the New Brunswick Railway to Muniac Station. The settlement road joins the highway along the River St. John near this station, and leads directly to the settlement by a distance of some one and one half miles. The soil is good, and for the most part deep, its excellence becoming more apparent when its qualities of durability become known: it is composed of a superstratum of vegetable compound, and a subsoil of a fine loamy clay to a great depth. The principal woods are birch and maple with a sprinkling of fir, spruce, and beech.

Wheat has not been grown to any great extent, but when grown has yielded from 5 to 20 bushels to 1 bushel sown. Carrots and Beets have not been grown in large quantities. All kinds of produce may be disposed of at either of the two stores in the settlement, or at Muniac Station, in the vicinity. A good market is also found at

Andover, which is but eleven miles distant, and goods may be shipped by the New Brunswick Railway to Woodstock, Fredericton, and St. John. This settlement boasts a post office, two school houses and a church. Mails are received and delivered three times a week. The school houses and church are good frame buildings, and free from debt. Schools have been in operation for the last six or seven years. The settlers, with the exception of two families, are Scotch Presbyterians, and emigrated from Scotland in 1873. This settlement has the advantage of a central locality, easy access to all parts of the Province, a good grist mill in the settlement, schools, churches, etc. Several old settlements are in the vicinity, viz: the old settlement on the eastern bank of the St. John River, the Moose Mountain and Johnville settlements on the south, and the Kintore Settlement on the north. On the east is a large tract of Crown Land yet unsurveyed, but which is reported equal to any land in the Province for settlement. It could be made available for the extension of Stonehaven.

Kintore.

Kintore extends from Stonehaven northerly to the lands fronting on the south side of the Tobique River, and is in the Parish of Perth. The settlement road runs from the Stonehaven road to the highway road on the south side of the Tobique River. It contains 19,690 acres. The means of access to this settlement are similar to those of Stonehaven, except that after reaching Stonehaven you follow the Kintore road along the valley of the Muniac River to and through the settlement; or, approaching the settlement from the northern side, you take the road up the south side of the Tobique River to where the Kintore road intersects it. The qualities of the soil vary, containing gravel, loam, clay and some cedar swamps. The principal timber is spruce, maple, birch, beech and cedar. The principal markets for the produce of Kintore are at the stores on the St. John River, at Andover and Muniac Station, but produce may be shipped via the New Brunswick Railway to St. John or Fredericton. The settlement has a post office, two school houses and a church. The nationality of the settlers is Scotch, and the religious denomination Presbyterian. This settlement is as conveniently located as Stonehaven, and indeed all the advantages claimed for the latter may be quoted for Kintore. The resident Commissioner is Thomas Cummings, Esq., who may be addressed at Kintore, Victoria County, N. B.

Red Rapids.

This settlement lies on the southern side of the Tobique River, in the Parishes of Gordon and Perth, in the County of Victoria. It is intersected by Trout Brook and Otellock River, branches of the Tobique River, and adjoins Kintore settlement on the north-east. It contains 10,000 acres. A road is laid out through the settlement in a north-westerly direction, until it strikes the road leading up the south side of the Tobique River, near the mouth of Trout Brook. The distance from the settlement to the river road is about 2¼ miles, and the distance to Perth or Andover, on the New Brunswick Railway, is about sixteen miles. The soil is of a first rate quality, and is of a dark red color, due to the large percentage of plaster which it contains. The growth of timber is of large birch, maple and other hard wood intermixed with spruce, and the crops have been good, showing the land to be very productive. A market may be had with the parties engaged in lumbering in the vicinity, or goods may be sold at or shipped from Perth and Andover. The settlers are native born, and of various denominations. This settlement has the advantage of convenient locality, being only 16 miles from the New Brunswick Railway, and having a good road down the Tobique River for that distance. It is also convenient to other settlements and to postal accommodations. The Commissioner is Thomas Knowles, Esq., Birch Ridge, Victoria County.

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Sisson Ridge.

This settlement lies in the Parishes of Lorne and Gordon, Victoria County, on the west side of the Tobique River, about 18 or 20 miles from its mouth. It contains 5,800 acres. Leaving Perth Station, on the New Brunswick Railway, the road leads up the southern side of the Tobique River to Red Rapids Bridge, thence along the northern side of the Tobique River to Three Brooks; thence by a short distance to the settlement. The land is very good, well watered, timbered principally with hard wood, and produces good crops, and is one of the most thriving settlements in the Province. Its vicinity to the older settlements on the Tobique River, to the Tobique Plaster Rock, and its good land are all in its favor for farming purposes. The Commissioner is John Smith, Esq., Sisson Ridge, Tobique, Victoria County.

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

Commeau Ridge.

Commeau Ridge is principally in the Parish of St. Leonard, Madawaska County, but a small portion lies in the Parish of Drummond, Victoria County. It lies north-east from Grand Falls, and about eight miles distant. The whole settlement contains 3,800 acres. These, however, may be said to be all taken up, but to the north of the settlement, and distant three or four miles, is a large tract of Crown land already surveyed, containing some 10,000 acres, all vacant. The Commissioner for Commeau Ridge is Basil Boullier, Esq., whose post office address is St. Leonard. About two-thirds of the settlement consists of good land, timbered with hard wood, while the remainder is swampy, covered with dry soft wood. The general market for the produce of this settlement is at Grand Falls, on the St. John River. The settlers are French, and of the Roman Catholic religion. No particular advantages can be claimed for this settlement itself, but there are large tracts of good land in the vicinity which are easy of access and conveniently located.

Patrieville.

Patrieville is in the Parish of St. Jacques, Madawaska County, and lies on the north-eastern side of Madawaska River, adjoining the Quebec boundary. It is well watered by Island Creek and Lynch Brook, both branches of Madawaska River. The west branch of the Oroquois River also runs through this tract. The total contents of the lots surveyed are 9,920 acres. A large tract was surveyed to the east of Patrieville, comprising six tiers of lots containing about 25,600 acres. When Patrieville has been all applied for, this tract can be utilized to extend the settlement, and there are still large quantities of vacant Crown land to the south-east. The quality of the land is good, made up of a rich loam. It is especially good on Tier 1, east, and Tier 2, and along the valley of the Oroquois River, and considerable intervals. Maple, birch, fir, cedar, spruce, with some ash, are the principal trees. The principal market is at Edmundston, at the mouth of the Madawaska River, being about nine miles distant. The nearest post office is at "Silver Stream," three miles distant. A school is in operation on the opposite side of Madawaska River from the settlement, and there is a Catholic Church three miles from the settlement. The settlers are French and Irish, of the Roman Catholic religion. A road from Edmundston, the present terminus of the New Brunswick Railway, leads up the Madawaska River to Lynch Brook, thence up this brook to the line between Tiers 1 and 2 through the settlement. Although this settlement may appear to be inconveniently located, yet it is within nine miles of the River St. John and of railway and telegraph communication. The Sugar Maple being plenty, by a small outlay the settler may produce from 500 to 600 lbs. of maple sugar in a season, worth eight cents per pound. There is a chance in this settlement to locate a large number of settlers, and though far up the River St. John, its railway facilities render it readily accessible. The Commissioner is John Lynch, Esq., St. Jacques, Madawaska.

Michaud.

This settlement is in the Parish of St. Hilaire, County of Madawaska, and contains 5,500 acres. It lies between Michaud and Baker's Brooks, and is only a short distance from the St. John River. It is also quite convenient to Edmundston station on the New Brunswick Railway. The land is excellent, and the crops have been good.

EUROPEAN SETTLERS AND FREE GRANTS.

The European emigrant who is without money, and is able and willing to work, cannot do better than locate himself in one of the Free Grant settlements of New Brunswick. If there are a number of persons, ten or even less, from one place, who desire to settle together and form a community of their own, the Provincial authorities will locate them anywhere they please in the district surveyed for free grants. Europeans will, however, do better as a rule to locate themselves near the natives of the country, from whom they will learn much in the way of woodcraft, and more speedily become expert with the axe and in clearing land than if left to their own resources. A New Brunswicker makes very light of a task of land clearing, which would seem appalling to a European just landed; but the European will learn rapidly from the New Brunswicker, and soon think little of the task himself.

There are two strictly European settlements in New Brunswick, the New Kincardine Colony and New Denmark. The first named was settled by Scotch emigrants, mainly from Kincardineshire, in 1873, and is the only Free Grant settlement in the Province in which the lands were selected by other than the Provincial authorities. In this case the selection was made by a certain Captain Brown, who brought out the colony, and who tried to get a tract of land resembling the "glens and braes" of Scotland. The effort was only too successful, and the result was that the land, although good, proved much more difficult to bring into cultivation than that of almost any other district in New Brunswick, but the responsibility for this must rest entirely with the man who selected it, and who could just as well have had a good location for the colony as the one chosen. Captain Brown, to cover his own blunder, picked a quarrel with the Provincial authorities, entered the service of one of the Kansas land companies, and induced a number of the Scotch colonists to remove to that State, where they have since learned that the much lauded Great West is not as good a country as New Brunswick. The following extract from Commissioner McPhail's report of the Stonehaven section of the colony for 1881 is worth quoting:—

"In the aggregate the crops will amount to about 20 per cent. over the crops of 1880, the increase being due to the larger extent of land cropped. Several frame houses and large frame barns have been built during the year; the number of horses has increased from 35 to 49. There have been 31 colts raised, nearly all bred by their owners. The number of cows has increased from 116 to 135, and the breed is being improved by the introduction of Shorthorn and Ayrshire bulls. There is a general improvement in other stock as well.

"The stores in the settlement sent to St. John market during the summer over \$1,200 worth of butter and \$700 worth of eggs. The settlers also sold at said stores during the same period \$748 worth of dead meat [beef and pork], besides sending a few fat oxen and from 30 to 40 lambs to St. John market.

"As you have shown much kindly interest in the people of this colony, and given countenance and encouragement to those of them who most needed it, I am sure you will be pleased to learn that they are now so well pleased with this Province as their home, that even the young men just going into the world on their own account, could not be easily induced to leave it. Numbers have made trial of several of the United States, and have come back, after a year or so, satisfied that for a man who intends to become a farmer and is without capital, New Brunswick is on the whole the most promising. As you are aware, privations were suffered by the people

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of this colony, which would never have been felt had lands less rough and hard to clear, of which there is abundance in the Province, been selected for them. You are also aware that, discouraged by these early struggles, three or four families went to the State of Kansas, and more would have followed had they possessed the means. Since these left, only three young men have gone out to that State, and after seeing the country and working there about eighteen months, they all came back quite satisfied with their experience of Western life. They state that the families who went to Kansas are not so well off as those who remained here, neither do they enjoy such good health. One family came from the State of New York and settled here last spring. They are well pleased with their change of place."

The New Denmark Colony, which started from a very small beginning a few years ago, now contains upwards of 7,600 souls, and the value of the improvements is not less than \$100,000. The people when they came were poor, but they have been very industrious, and being located on a good tract of land, they could not fail to prosper. There are millions of acres of land in the Province equally good, and which only await the arrival of the emigrant to become in a short time the seats of prosperous settlements. Mr. Sparrow, one of the English tenant farmers' delegates of 1880, thus speaks of his visit to the Danish settlement:—

"From this place we took the train to the Grand Falls, passing many nice farms, and at times through dense forests. There was an agricultural show the day before we reached there, but the management detained the productions until our arrival in order that we might be able to form an idea of the exhibits. I cannot speak in disadvantageous terms of any of them when all were so good. I was especially struck with the enormous size of the vegetables, particularly the potatoes and cabbage. I also noticed some specimens of blankets, etc., woven by the farmers' wives, and daughters; and the butter I saw was also exceedingly good. While at the Grand Falls we visited the new Danish settlement, about 12 miles distant. They were having their little show, too, on the day of our visit; but it was a very primitive sort of affair. These people settled here some years ago, most of them with only a few dollars each. Each family or adult obtained a Government grant of 100 acres of this forest land. When the timber is cleared they plant and grow their crops between the stumps, and the soil being a rich sandy loam and very fertile, gives excellent crops. The cattle on show were tied to the stumps of the trees, and the sheep and pigs in peculiar sort of pens. Inside the shed which had been put up were exhibits of produce. The exhibitors were continually calling me aside to look at the wheat, barley, oats, carrots and cucumbers, some of which were six feet long, and many kinds of vegetable marrow. In fact, they seemed very proud of their exhibition, and considering the way in which they had started, and the ground they had to work upon, covered as it was with forest, it must be admitted that they have done very well."

WHAT ENGLISH FARMERS SAY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Englishmen will like to hear what their own countrymen who have settled in New Brunswick say of it as a farming country. The following extracts from a letter written by Mr. James Williams, formerly one of Mr. Poole's tenants, at Marbury, near Nantwich, England, published in the *Chester Chronicle*, will be read with interest. The letter was written in January, 1882, and is dated Andover, Victoria County, New Brunswick, Canada:—

"My dear Uncle and Aunt—I was very much pleased with your kind letter. You must please excuse my not writing before, I am so busy attending to my family and writing long letters home. I sent you the samples of grain last week, which we hope you received. We shall be very glad of an English paper that notes Manchester and Liverpool markets, as we intend exporting some sheep in September—about two to three hundred for a start. At present Boston is the best place to ship from; it is a long way by rail. There, however, the Yankees come on this side and buy all the sheep and lambs in the Fall, and take them to Boston for England. They have to pay 40 per

cent. duty; we shall have no duty and not half the expense, as we shall get 50 per cent. more than they do. If we are fortunate we are sure of a profit. The wheat here and on the other side of the river is not half a yield this year. We have 50 bushels, and 400 bushels oats. If it had been a good year we should have had 700 bushels. We have had buckwheat enough to feed 10 cwt. of pork meat for ourselves and seed saved. We sold 2 cwt. of pork for 10 cents. per lb., and we have 4 cwt. to sell next summer. We cut it into 15 or 20 pieces, and put it into 2 cwt. barrels with salt. I have salted the faces and hams for our own use, also the side of a little pig. We have one to kill next month, and five good shoats, all kept with our own corn. They sell Indian meal corn flour here; it is six dollars a barrel. There is duty on it. It is not used for feeding. Buckwheat is cheaper and better; it is used with eggs and cream for corn cake; it is also good for chickens. We are selling hay at 12 dollars a ton, 100 lbs. to the cwt. A gentleman wants some to-morrow. We think of raising it to 14 dollars. So you see hay and pork sell well. I have had 18 cents for all the butter in exchange that I have sold here. Of course we want many things, and it's the same as money. I sent 78 lbs. to St. John and got 18 cents. in money. Eggs are 20 cents. per dozen; we get money for them. We can get money for everything besides butter and lard, at Andover, with just waiting till its wanted. We get good tea at 40 cents. The potatoes this year rotted in the land through the unseasonable wet, so that we have only sufficient for our own use and some for seed. Other years I believe there has been an abundance, and the cattle and pigs are fed with them. So, I suppose, we must have had a bad year; but it is very much better than the best we had in England. We are getting cord wood; when dry it is worth three dollars a cord. We should be glad of an Englishman to help to fall; then we could keep the horses drawing home. A man can earn his money summer or winter. We are going to sow turnips and potatoes on the new land. If anyone is too far from town to sell wood, the first crop of oats or bulbs pay for clearing. We are blest with the best of wood to burn; in some parts of the West there is no wood, and what they fetch from a distance is soft and soon gone. Wood and water are two essential things. We have both, and the crop is ready to harvest in fourteen or fifteen weeks. We are paid for all we do in a few weeks. Last year we had to buy everything to live upon for fifteen weeks, and also the seed. This year we have plenty, and wood to sell, which will be very different. We can drive one or two horses without duty. We are hampered with nothing, no disgusting agents to find fault. People driving wagons for a pair or single horses—sleds the same. Poor people from Ireland, who came here 40 years ago, they and their sons have first-class turn-outs. Crockery is very dear. Common white plates are one dollar a dozen. Dinner napkins are in general use.

"The first settlers here think English people live better than they do. They consider themselves careful, and will use all the profit from six cows in their own family, but, we think, if they were in England they would soon be in the workhouse. The young people wear rings and ear-rings, their cashmere boots and wool-lined over boots to drive in, buffalo rugs to sit upon and cover them in the sleds, which are very comfortable; and you will hear in a letter to my mother what a happy Christmas we spent. No intoxicating drinks are used here, but everything that is good to eat. What are called luxuries in England are considered necessities here. There is only one family needing help here: he is an Englishman who came from London last summer, and has very delicate health, and is not suitable for farming business. His family have been well cared for, and our minister has proposed sending him to pass his examination for a teacher, as he has been well educated.

"There are excellent cheese made in this neighborhood. I intend making some this season with the rennets you gave me; the cheese sell well here. If you know anybody who wishes to come here we will keep them a little while, and they can soon have a suitable farm. If a man reaches here with £300 he is independent at once. One who came here last spring gave £40 for a log house and barn, a pig and wheat. Then at harvest he had 40 bushels wheat, 70 of oats, 30 of potatoes, and a lot of turnips and beans. He has now bought another cow off us, and is very comfortable. He had 12 acres of land clear, and is now clearing 10 more; he will sell his oats and buy a pair of young steers to work his land; so if a man has £40 he can do well, but if

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he has \$300 all the better. A man that can work can do well if he has no money. Labourers and tradesmen are wanted, and are well paid for what they do.

"Mr. Pick" has been buying sheep for the Andover Agricultural Society; then they are sold by auction. People who buy have six months' credit, and the society make up the difference. This is to enable farmers to improve their stock. A short-horn bull was sold for 50 dollars to a member of the society which cost 180 dollars. Wool is dearer than in St. John, as the people here spin and weave their own. We have 40 sheep here, so shall have a deal, as they cut heavy fleeces.

"The snow has only covered the land a short time; it is considered bad for the grass when the land is bare too long; the frost kills the roots where the water is after a thaw and frozen again.

"It is never very cold more than three days at a time. The sun is very bright, and the weather mild. The coldest days we never feel cold in the body, only the hands and feet. We wear mittens and several pairs of warm socks, and we have over-boots to admit of them. Then we are very comfortable."

After another year's experience in New Brunswick, Mr. Williams again writes as follows to the Emigration Agent at St. John:—

"MR. S. GARDNER :

ANDOVER, Dec. 27th, 1882.

"Sir—In answer to yours, I have great pleasure in telling you my experience as a farmer in Canada, since May, 1881. I can honestly say I have done a great deal better than I should have done if in England. The land is very good; better than I ever expected. Both wheat and oats are very good, yielding I cannot say how many to the acre as I have not thrashed much. Potatoes will grow an enormous crop and good; all kinds of roots do well, cattle do well. I have a flock of 52 sheep; they are doing very well, but I intend improving the breed with Shropshire as soon as possible. My family and I are very much pleased with our change and the inhabitants are kind, good neighbors. My brother-in-law, Mr. Phillips, has been seeing us this summer and he likes the country as well as we do. Mr. Dousland from South Tilley and Mark Lught from the Scotch Colony have been seeing me, and they are well satisfied with the country. We have heard from my son and Mr. Phillips, and we are much obliged to you for your assistance and information. Good practical farmers are what this country wants, not town people, and then they will do well. I consider this a very healthy country, much more so than England; none of us have been sick since we came.

"Yours respectfully,

"JAMES WILLIAMS."

HOW LAND IS OBTAINED UNDER THE LABOR ACT.

Under what is called the "Labor Act," any person who has attained the age of eighteen years can apply for a lot not exceeding one hundred acres, in any part of the Province, but he must become a *bona fide* settler thereon. Should the land he selects be unsurveyed, he must forward to the Crown Land office with his petition the sum of one dollar, when an order of survey will issue to the Land Surveyor in whose district the land may lie. The surveyor then makes the survey at the expense of the applicant, and submits a return of the same to the Crown Land office, which, if found satisfactory, entitles the applicant to an approval in the *Royal Gazette*. This gives him possession of the lot. If the land he selects be already surveyed at the time of his application, at the expense of the Government, he is required to forward with his petition the sum of three dollars as the survey fee; and if the land be vacant his application is gazetted in the usual form. Having secured his "approval," it is necessary for him to immediately comply with the conditions of the Act and the regulations thereunder. Compliance with all the conditions entitles the applicant to his grant. These conditions are as follows:—

Payment of twenty dollars cash in advance, to aid in the construction of roads and bridges in the vicinity of his location, or the performing of labor on such roads and bridges to the extent of ten dollars per year for three years, as may be directed by the Governor in Council or Officer appointed to superintend the same.

He shall commence improving his location immediately after obtaining permission to occupy the same, and shall within two years thereafter satisfy the Governor in Council that he has built a house thereon of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and is residing thereon, and that he has cleared at least two acres of said land;

He shall continue to reside upon said land for three consecutive years, at the expiration of which time, provided he shall have cleared and cultivated at least ten acres of the said land, and performed the labor in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or paid twenty dollars in advance, a grant shall issue to him of the one hundred acres so located; provided always, that should the means of such person so locating as aforesaid be limited, he may from time to time, and for reasonable periods, absent himself from said land in order to procure the means of support for himself and family, without forfeiting his claim to constant residence.

Such person so located may, after having built a house and cleared and cultivated two acres of the said land, and paid the twenty dollars advance, or performed labor on the roads and bridges to the extent of ten dollars or upwards, cut and haul lumber and timber from and off the said lot; but he shall not sell or otherwise dispose of the standing timber until he has obtained a grant of said lot.

Every actual settler who is indebted to the Crown on account of the lot occupied by him, provided such lot do not contain more than one hundred acres, and if he owns no other land, and has resided on such lot for three years next preceding, and has cleared and cultivated ten acres thereof, and has paid twenty dollars in cash, or performed thirty dollars worth of labor on the roads as hereinbefore provided, shall be entitled to a grant of such lot.

LAND SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under Act Consolidated Statutes, p. 1015, applications may be made for Crown Lands without any conditions of settlement. All applications are made subject to a claim of "present value" for any improvement that may have been made on the lot applied for, to be determined by the Surveyor General in such manner as he may deem advisable, and if surveyed at Government expense, for a claim of three dollars for each one hundred acres applied for. If the land applied for be unsurveyed, one dollar must accompany each application to purchase, to secure an order of survey to the District Surveyor; and no single application will be received for more than two hundred acres of land. The application must be in the name of one individual, no applications being recognized which are made in the name of a company, firm or partnership.

Should the Governor in Council favorably consider the application, the sale of the land applied for is advertised in the *Royal Gazette* for at least twenty-one days. All sales of land under this Act take place at the Crown Land Office, at noon on the first Tuesday in each month.

The upset price is eighty cents per acre, (except in special cases, determined by the Governor in Council), in addition to value of improvements and survey fee.

If the purchaser, at the time of sale, purchase the land at the upset price, he is allowed fourteen days in which to pay the purchase money, but if the land be sold at any advance upon the upset price, the whole amount of the purchase money must be immediately paid, or the land is again offered for sale. No conditions of settlement or residence are required under this form of application, and so soon as the purchaser has paid for the land bought, the grant thereof is issued to him.

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SITUATION OF THE VACANT CROWN LANDS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The locality of the vacant Crown Lands in each county of the Province is thus generally described :—

In Restigouche County.—The only granted lands in this county are along the southern side of the Restigouche River and Baie de Chaleur, from the mouth of the Upsalquitch River down or easterly to the Gloucester County line. The remainder of the county is still vacant Crown land.

In Gloucester County.—Principally in the southern and western parts of the county, the grants running along the Bay Shore and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

In Northumberland County.—In this county the granted lands extend along the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and up both sides of the Miramichi River and S. W. Miramichi River to the York County line, leaving the remaining large portion of the county still vacant.

In Kent County the granted lands extend farther back from the Gulf of St. Lawrence than in Northumberland County, and the vacant land lies principally in the western part of the county, and west of the Inter-Colonial Railway. There is, however, some vacant land east of the Inter-Colonial Railway between it and the granted lots. The principal grants west of the Inter-Colonial Railway lie on both sides of Salmon River from the Queen's County line up.

In Westmoreland County.—The principal vacant land lies toward the north-western portion of the county and north of New Canaan River, although there are many lots scattered over nearly all the county.

In Albert County the vacant lands are scattered over the northern and western parts of the county, with large tracts in Coverdale parish.

In Saint John County.—Principally in Saint Martin's parish.

In Charlotte County.—Scattered over the Parishes of Dumbarton, Pennfield, St. George, Lepreaux and Clarendon.

In King's County.—In the Parishes of Havelock and Studholm, and scattered over the north-eastern part of the county.

In Queen's County.—In the Parishes of Johnston, Chipman, Waterborough, Brunswick and Petersville.

In Sunbury County the largest tracts are in the extreme north, but small tracts are scattered throughout the county.

In York County is a large tract in the north-eastern part, on Cain's River, and another in New Maryland parish, with small vacancies in other parts.

In Carleton County the largest vacancies are in Kent, Aberdeen and Brighton parishes, with lots here and there in other parishes.

In Victoria County.—On Salmon River, above Nashowen and north-east of Grand Falls; on both sides of Tobique River, above Gulguc, east of Stonehaven and two large tracts south of Wapskehagan River, with scattered vacancies in other parts.

In Madawaska County.—East of Quisebis River in St. Ann's and St. Basil, on Green River, near the Quebec Line and between Madawaska River and Baker Lake, with another tract west of Baker Lake.

SUGGESTIONS TO SETTLERS.

The following suggestions have been approved by the Provincial Government :—
No person should select a lot on which to settle without first examining it in person, or having it examined by some one competent to judge of its quality for agricultural purposes. A person living in the vicinity of any of the settlements can easily make this inspection. Having selected such lot as he may approve of, he gives the number thereof to the Commissioner for the settlement, who prepares his application and forwards it to the Crown Land office for approval.

A party living at a distance from any settlement is frequently placed at a disadvantage. If he cannot afford to travel to the settlement for the purpose of inspection,

he must depend in a great measure upon obtaining the services of some competent person to select for him. In any case, the selection made, a petition in the proper form must be forwarded to the Crown Land office without delay, when, if found correct, its approval is published in the *Royal Gazette*. This publication gives the petitioner possession of the lot.

Immediately after obtaining possession, it is necessary that the petitioner comply with the several settlement conditions of the Act under which he may have applied, in order to secure his grant. These several conditions have already been described.

To determine the quality of the land by the growth of its timber requires considerable experience. Land timbered with maple and birch (hardwood land) is acknowledged generally to be the best for farming purposes; but land timbered with soft wood is frequently good, especially when the growth is hemlock and the land rises from large knolls to small hills, or undulates. This latter is apt to be somewhat damp in the spring, and cannot be worked readily, but is generally free from stone and easily cultivated. Land timbered entirely with spruce is seldom fit for cultivation, although some, under favorable circumstances, is fair land. Cedar swamps, when properly drained, frequently give the best grass crops the farmer has.

The settler will find it to his advantage to take the following articles with him when taking possession of his lot, viz:—

One axe and one grub hoe. These two articles are indispensable. In addition to these he should be supplied with—

- 1 Cross-cut saw,
- 1 Hand saw,
- 1 One-inch augur,
- 1 One-and-one-half inch augur,
- 1 Hammer or hatchet,
- 1 Peavy.

For cooking purposes he will require,—

- 1 tin Bake-oven,
- 2 tin Pails,
- Cups and Plates,
- Frying pan,
- Knives, Forks and Spoons.

With these articles he can manage very well for the first season. If he has a horse he will require to take eight or ten harrow teeth, to supply a crotch harrow, which he can himself make from some forked hardwood tree, the crotch required being in the form of a V. As his operations progress he can add such farming implements as he may find necessary or advisable.

HIGH FARMING: RECLAIMING WASTE LANDS.

There is such an abundance of good land in New Brunswick that for a century to come there will be no necessity for the settler, unless under very exceptional circumstances, to turn his attention to the reclaiming of bogs and other waste lands, but for those who have a taste for making waste places blossom as the rose, the experience of one who has tried it may be of interest. When the waste land is situated near a city or forms a prominent feature in an otherwise valuable property, it may be a matter of importance to reclaim it, and the following communication from a well known amateur gentleman farmer in St. John County shows that the most intractable and worthless cedar swamps in the Province, even when cleared and reclaimed with the most reckless disregard of expense, the green stumps being torn out alive at enormous cost instead of being allowed to rot, and labor paid for it at the highest rates, will repay more than all the expense lavished upon it:—

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"*Dear Sir* :—You wished very much to have a description of the field of eight acres which you saw when visiting my farm with the English delegates, Prof. Sheldon and Mr. Sparrow. I give you the following particulars without any comment. If they are worth anything to you and you think you can cull any information from them, and be the means of encouraging the farmers of New Brunswick in taking more interest in underdraining their wet land and leaving the stony farms severely alone, I shall be much pleased.

"I have in my travels through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, noticed the piles of rock that have been gathered for years and constantly in the road when ploughing and the same annoyance and expense every year, when, perhaps, on the same farm I find a black swamp of mud or clay land, which had it been drained, would not have cost so much to reclaim it, and would have been a profitable investment for ages.

"I consider my field was a very tough piece of land to deal with, and I went to work with many disadvantages. All had to be left to hired help and no one to superintend, and taking out the stumps *green* of course entailed considerable extra expense. But if the farmers would keep an account of the time and wages in clearing rock from poor soil, they would be quite astonished how they got the money together to pay the bills.

"The following is a description of the field :—Eight acres of strong clay land ; very wet bottom ; part of the eight acres very boggy and wet, so much so that I could not take horses on the field to haul the drain pipe on the ground, but it had in many places to be taken with hand barrows. The land was in trees, brush and stumps when I commenced with it. The trees were chopped in winter ; in the summer brush burnt and the green stumps taken out. This, of course, was a very expensive job, but I could not wait for the stumps to rot, but hauled them out with block and tackle with three horses abreast. When cleared of stumps I drained with pipe—main drain five inch pipe—the small drains two inch. The drains would average twenty-four (24) feet apart, and three feet six inches deep ; main drain four feet deep. When all drained I had it ploughed four times with three horses abreast the summer after draining. The first ploughing the ground was so hard and clayey in many places that the plough would only turn a furrow three inches deep, but on the second ploughing I worked down to five inches, and the last and fourth ploughed six inches and subsoiled eight inches deeper. Subsoiling means to plough your furrow and turn it up six inches, and then follow in the track of plough with a subsoil plough, and stir the ground eight inches below all, but not turn up the soil. I may remark on the horses that did the subsoiling, it being one of the hardest jobs for horses on a farm, no soil being turned with subsoiler, merely cracked and opened to allow the water to circulate through the ground to the drain below. The horses on the subsoiler would average, I think, 1,800 lbs each. I hired Mr. Samuel Ewing and his three horses to come and follow my own team after they had turned the furrow, and the Ewing team had no sinecure in following the first plough.

"My reason in being so particular in describing the ground and the work performed, is that I wish to show you that the ground was not of the ordinary description, but what can be done with land that is considered worthless.

"In the Spring of 1870, I ploughed in twenty cart loads of manure to the acre, and when ploughed spread one hundred bushels of lime to the acre, harrowed the lime in, sowed with oats and grass seed ; in the Fall thrashed seventy bushels of oats to the acre ; 10 tons 4 cwt. of straw was sold from the five acres at \$10 per ton. Twelve bushels of oats, measured from the bin, weighed 484 lbs ; allowing for bags made them well up to 40 lbs. per bushel. One hundred bushels was sold for \$1 per bushel for seed.

"The year after (1871) I cut a superb crop of timothy and clover. In 1872, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, Honorable Mr. Flint, the author of "*Flint on Grasses*," saw the field and pronounced it the finest field of grass he had seen, and thought it would cut four tons to the acre. I thought it might cut three ; but to test the field I had it put in one mow. The first load I sold in December, and the last in June. This gave a good average. I had the field surveyed and the contents—

8 acres, 1 rood, 14 poles and 17 yards. Hay sold, 23 tons, 1,780 lbs., and two small loads of raking were not along with the main crop. This would give about three tons to the acre sold. The field was in hay eight years, and seemed to cut as much the eighth year as the first, and had no top dressing. I ploughed up five acres, it coming to the rotation of cropping, and thrashed sixty-two (62) bushels of oats to the acre from the sod without manure. The oats from the sod were very light, only 34 lbs. to the bushel, the straw would not be over one and a quarter tons to the acre, but I did not sell it; it is only guess work. It was put into turnips, carrots and potatoes, but unfortunately the land was too stiff and clayey, and the season not favorable, gave me a very poor crop of roots, and I would not recommend green cropping with roots in such a strong clay ground, but keep in grass.

"I may remark I kept debit and credit account with the field, and it paid seven per cent. interest, and left each year a sinking fund to the principal, and in nine years paid what it cost to stump, drain, plough, manure and cost of gathering crop, and left balance of \$20.26 to the good."

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

The following is the official statement of the Agricultural exports for New Brunswick for 1883:—

		Value.
Green Fruit,.....	1,818 barrels	5,320
Oats,.....	4,775 bushels	2,144
Other grain,.....	40 bushels	75
Oatmeal,.....	3 barrels	16
Other Meal,.....	27 barrels	120
Hay,.....	3,695 tons	27,778
Potatoes,.....	355,124 bushels	197,847
Vegetables,.....		12,142
Other Articles,.....		103
		\$245,545.

ROADS.

Good wagon roads intersect the Province in all directions where settlements have been formed. Large expenditures are made yearly by the Provincial Government for keeping those roads in repair, and in addition to this each resident in the country districts is taxed an amount, according to the value of his property, for such repairs. Many residents in the country districts, instead of paying the amount of road tax in cash, perform work on the roads to an amount equivalent to the amount of tax: fifty cents in cash being equivalent to one day's work on the roads. By this means the roads throughout the Province are generally kept in good order, and at little expense to the resident. The aggregate length of the great roads, as they are termed, that name being applied to the main lines of communication which are maintained directly by the Provincial Board of Works, amounts to 2,437 miles; the bye roads or local roads, which are kept up by special grants made by the Provincial Government to the municipalities, aggregate in length many thousands of miles, and extend to every section and corner of the Province. Fully one-fourth of the revenue of the Province is annually expended in maintaining roads and bridges. Many of the latter are very large and costly, owing to the great size of the rivers, but there is neither a toll bridge nor a toll road of any kind in New Brunswick; all are free.

MINING LICENSES.

Mining licenses can be obtained in New Brunswick, either for granted or ungranted lands.

On lands owned by private owners on payment of a fee of ten dollars, a license will be given to the owner of the soil or his assignee, authorizing him to engage in mining on such lands for a period not exceeding twenty-five years.

Every Mining License is exempted from payment of royalty on coal and all other minerals, except gold and silver, for ten years from its date.

From and after the expiration of such period of ten years, the rent or royalty upon coal is twenty cents per chaldron; upon shale, ten cents per chaldron; and upon all metallic ores, except gold and silver, two and one-half per cent. upon the value thereof when raised or dug; provided that such royalty shall not be exacted during continuance of such license, if the Licensee or his Assigns shall make it appear upon oath, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent. on the capital invested.

The royalty on gold and silver shall be five per cent., payable from the date of the lease, upon the gross amount of gold and silver mined by any mode whatever, subject, however, to the above proviso.

The rent or royalty, when payable, shall be paid quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August and November, in each year, to the Receiver-General. The statements on which such payments are to be made must be on oath.

No licenses shall be granted in respect of lands previously the subject of mining license, unless especially approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The license shall only continue during the existence of the legal title, or interest, to dig coal or other minerals therefrom, of the Licensee or his Assigns.

If a mining license be required on lands not yet granted, the party desiring a license must apply to the Crown Land office, stating his desire, and naming the county in which such license is desired. Mining licenses are advertised for sale by publication in the *Royal Gazette* for one month. The upset price is twenty dollars per square mile, and the sale takes place at the Crown Lands office, at the time advertised.

After the sale, and upon payment of the purchase money, the purchaser is entitled to a mining license on the following conditions:—

Every mining license is exempted from royalty on coal and all other minerals, except gold and silver, for ten years from the date thereof.

The right of mining for the term of twenty-five years, within a tract not exceeding five square miles, as may be applied for within any county, shall be put up at a fixed rent of twenty cents per chaldron on coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals, including gold and silver, raised or dug, to be paid on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year, to the Receiver-General; provided that such royalty shall not be exacted during the continuance of the lease, if the Lessee or his Assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent. on the capital invested; and provided also, that the Lessee or Assignee shall furnish to the Receiver-General, or such Agent as aforesaid, quarterly, at the days above named, statements on oath of the quantity of coal raised, and the value of all other minerals raised or dug.

The Lease shall contain a covenant for renewal, or that the Crown may resume possession and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators appointed, one by the Surveyor-General, and one by the Lessee or his Assigns.

If the Lessee shall not actually raise coal or other minerals to the value of four hundred dollars from his ground within any one year (the first five years excepted), during the continuance of his lease, the same shall become forfeited.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The system of government in Canada is formed after the model of that of Great Britain and Ireland, with modifications suitable to its federal character. There is a Governor-General who resides at Ottawa, the federal capital, who represents the Crown, and who is appointed by the Imperial Government. There is a Senate of

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seventy-eight members, who are nominated by the Crown, and represent the various Provinces of the Dominion: this body has legislative functions similar to the British House of Lords. Then there is the House of Commons, in which each province is represented according to its population adjusted after each census; there is a Privy Council or Cabinet, similar to that of Great Britain, responsible to the people and depending for its existence on the possession of a majority in the House of Commons. The Dominion Parliament has jurisdiction over a large variety of subjects, including the tariff, trade and commerce, criminal law, bankruptcy, the fisheries, navigable waters, and matters of a general character.

Each province has its Legislature and Lieutenant-Governor, the latter being appointed by the Dominion Government. The subjects over which the Provincial Legislatures exercise jurisdiction are of a local character and include such matters as civil rights, procedure in courts, the chartering of local railways or companies, roads and bridges and matters generally connected with the management of local affairs, including the power to impose taxes for such objects.

The Legislature of New Brunswick consists of a Legislative Council of eighteen members, who are nominated for life, and a House of Assembly of forty-one members elected by the people every four years, in case there should be no dissolution in the mean time. The Government consists of an Executive Council of nine members, of whom eight are usually members of the House of Assembly. Of the members of the Executive Council five receive salaries,—the Secretary, who is the Finance Minister of the Province, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, the Surveyor-General, who has the Crown Lands of the Province in his charge, and the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, who are the legal advisers of the Government and conduct the criminal prosecutions. The salaries are:—Attorney General and Secretary, \$2,400 each; Chief Commissioner and Surveyor-General, \$2,000 each; Solicitor-General, \$1,200. The members of the Legislature receive an indemnity of \$300 each session and mileage at the rate of twenty cents for each mile travelled going and returning from their homes to the seat of Government at Fredericton. The Speaker of each branch of the Legislature receives \$600. The qualification of a member of the Assembly is \$1,200 in real estate or leasehold property over all encumbrances; the qualification of a voter is the possession of a freehold of the value of \$100, or personal property of the value of \$400, or an income of \$400 a year.

The revenue of the Dominion is derived mainly from Customs duties on imports, excise duties on spirits and tobacco, and the revenue derived from railways owned by the government, canals and other public works. There is no direct taxation.

The revenue of the Province of New Brunswick consists of an allowance of eighty cents per head annually on its population of 321,000, amounting to \$256,800; a grant for the expenses of the Legislature of \$50,000, both these sums being payable by the Dominion Government under the terms of the Confederation Act; an allowance of \$150,000 a year, also from the Dominion Government in lieu of export duty surrendered by the Province; and the revenue from Crown Lands and some other minor sources. All these items give the Province an income of from \$600,000 to \$650,000 a year, a sum quite sufficient to meet all the ordinary expenditures without any resort to direct taxation. The debt of the Province is small, about \$1,000,000, and has been almost entirely incurred by subsidies to various lines of railways.

The only other portions of the governmental machinery of which it is necessary to speak are the municipalities. Each of the fifteen counties into which New Brunswick is divided has a municipal council elected by the people annually, which has control of the various county matters, such as the regulations of jails and alms houses, the care of the poor, the licensing of taverns, the expenditures on bye-roads, the payment of Coroners and other matters appertaining to the government of the country. The management of various departments of county administration is entrusted to Committees of the Council, and disbursements are made through the Secretary-Treasurer, who is the paid officer of the Council. In addition to these county municipalities, cities and towns like St. John, Fredericton, Portland, Moncton, St. Stephen and Woodstock, have municipal organizations of their own.

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COURTS AND LAWS.

The system of jurisprudence which prevails in New Brunswick is based on the Common Law of England, modified by such statutes as are from time to time enacted by the Legislature. The highest tribunal is the Supreme Court, which is clothed with original jurisdiction both in common law and equity cases. The judges are six in number, one of them being entitled Judge in Equity, although all the judges may hear causes in equity. The Supreme Court sits in *bank* four times a year, viz:—in February, April, June and October, to hear Equity appeals, motions for new trials and other business. The Judges hold Circuits or Assizes in the several counties at stated times for the purpose of hearing civil or criminal cases, in the same manner as in the United Kingdom.

There are also County Courts, with six judges who have jurisdiction in all actions of debt or *ex contractu* when the sum to be recovered does not exceed \$200, and in actions of *tort* where the damages demanded do not exceed \$100.

The County Court Judges have power also to dispose of all criminal cases except capital felonies.

Small debts are recoverable in the Magistrates' Courts in the several parishes, and in the cities and towns there are special courts for the collection of small debts, with jurisdiction in cases as high as \$80.

ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE.

New Brunswick was originally settled by the French, and the descendants of these original settlers still form one-sixth of its population. The first English settlers did not arrive until 1762, and it was not until 1783, at the close of the American Revolutionary war, when the Loyalists came, that any substantial progress was made in settling the Province. The following table shows the origins of the people of New Brunswick by counties at the census of 1881:—

	English.	French.	Irish.	Scottish.
Albert	6,137	118	3,219	1,279
St. John	14,364	443	28,340	6,792
Charlotte	9,019	239	10,056	5,374
King's	9,285	284	10,651	3,491
Queen's	4,328	116	5,342	2,184
Sunbury	2,836	157	2,373	709
York	10,405	730	10,793	5,054
Carleton	10,134	458	7,701	3,044
Victoria	2,162	723	1,906	1,490
Madawaska	164	8,131	276	66
Kent	2,881	13,013	2,485	3,837
Northumberland	3,972	2,736	9,200	8,329
Gloucester	1,065	15,687	3,452	1,179
Restigouche	792	2,002	1,118	2,928
Westmoreland	15,843	11,798	4,371	1,556
	93,387	56,635	101,284	49,829

In addition to the above there were 6,310 persons of German origin in the Province at the time of the Census; 4,373 of Dutch origin; 932 Scandinavians; 1,474 Welch; and 1,401 Indians. The Negroes only numbered 1,638. Of the Irish fully one half or 50,000 are North of Ireland Protestants. There are 12,000 of this class in the county of St. John, 7,000 in King's, and the same number in Charlotte and York; Carleton County has 5,000 of them; Queen's 4,000, and Albert nearly 3,000.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

There is no state Church in New Brunswick, and all religious denominations stand upon an equal footing. The religious wants of the people are well attended to, and places of worship are numerous. About one third of the population or 109,091 are Roman Catholics, half of whom are of French origin. There are 46,768 adherents of the Church of England, 42,888 Presbyterians, 81,092 Baptists, 34,514 Methodists, 1,372 Congregationalists, and 1,476 Disciples. The following table shows the distribution of the five leading religious denominations by counties:—

	Baptists.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Roman Catholics.
Albert.....	8,285	426	2,187	377	950
John.....	8,719	12,522	6,390	7,101	17,024
Charlotte.....	6,995	5,668	3,761	4,118	3,489
King's.....	8,374	7,153	3,322	2,877	3,566
Queen's.....	7,461	2,292	1,629	1,236	1,335
Sunbury.....	3,742	789	822	254	941
York.....	10,641	5,443	4,319	4,481	4,466
Carleton.....	12,078	2,434	2,995	2,061	3,085
Victoria.....	2,168	1,160	560	1,002	1,684
Madawaska.....	33	163		64	8,408
Kent.....	593	1,513	760	4,007	15,700
Northumberland..	1,298	2,528	1,448	7,986	11,657
Gloucester.....	63	1,135	531	1,095	18,745
Restigouche.....	149	468	134	3,031	3,267
Westmoreland.....	10,493	3,054	5,655	3,286	14,774
	81,092	46,768	34,514	42,888	109,091

RAILWAYS.

There is no part of the world which in proportion to its population is better supplied with railways than New Brunswick, there being more than one thousand miles now in operation, although twenty-five years ago there was scarcely a mile of completed railway. This abundance of railways is a matter of the very highest importance to the settler, who is thus enabled to send his products readily to market, rapidly and at a small cost. Some account of the several lines of railway in the Province will, therefore, be appropriate here.

THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

Of this splendid line, which connects Halifax with St. John, and both these cities with Quebec, there are 345 miles in the Province. The portion, 108 miles in length, which runs nearly north-east from St. John to Point du Chene, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was built by the Government of New Brunswick prior to Confederation at a cost of nearly five millions of dollars. A continuation of this towards the Nova Scotia boundary was in progress at the time of Confederation. The completion of the Intercolonial Railway by the Government of Canada was one of the stipulations of the Confederation, and it was opened from Halifax and St. John to Riviere du Loup in 1876, joining the Grand Trunk at that place. Since then the portion of the Grand Trunk between Riviere du Loup and Quebec has been purchased by the Government and it now forms a part of the Intercolonial. The whole line is 840 miles in length, and it is one of the finest roads in the world, laid with steel rails, with iron and stone bridges throughout, and with a splendid roadbed. The gauge, like that of all the New Brunswick Railways, is 4 feet 8½ inches, the same gauge as the English roads. The total cost of the Intercolonial was about \$40,000,000. The principal New Brunswick towns which are connected with St. John by the main line of the Intercolonial are Hampton, Sussex, Petitcodiac, Salisbury, Moncton, Dorches-

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ter, Sackville, Shediac, Newcastle, Bathurst and Campbellton. In addition to these are a number of important places, which are connected with branches of the Intercolonial, not, however, owned by the Government.

THE BRANCHES.

The branches of the Intercolonial in this Province, not owned by the Government, are as follows:—

The St. Martin's and Upham, 30 miles long, which runs south from Hampton to St. Martin's on the Bay of Fundy.

The Elgin branch, 14 miles long, which runs south from Petitcodiac to Elgin.

The Albert branch, 52 miles long, which runs from Salisbury to Hillsborough and Hopewell in Chignecto Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy.

The Richibucto branch or Kent Northern, 27 miles long, which runs from the Intercolonial to Richibucto on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Chatham branch, 9 miles long, from the Intercolonial, near Newcastle, to Chatham.

In addition to the above there is the branch to Dalhousie, 6 miles long, which is about completed.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.

This railway which now has a length of 443 miles in operation, consists of several amalgamated lines, the St. John and Maine, the Fredericton Branch, the New Brunswick and Canada, and the original New Brunswick Railway. The St. John and Maine which became a part of the New Brunswick Railway in 1883, may be aptly described as a continuation of the Intercolonial from St. John westward, although it is owned by a private company. It connects at Vanceboro with the United States system of railways which go to Bangor, Portland, Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco, without a break.

The St. John and Maine is 92 miles in length, including the Carleton Branch, and was subsidized by the Province to the extent of \$10,000 a mile, the Province also taking stock in the original company to the extent of \$300,000.

The Fredericton Branch, 23 miles in length, extends from its junction on the St. John and Maine to Fredericton, and is now a part of the New Brunswick Railway.

The New Brunswick and Canada Railway was chartered originally for the purpose of connecting St. Andrews on the Bay of Fundy with Quebec. Owing to various causes this could not be accomplished, and the line stopped at a point intermediate between Woodstock on the River St. John and Houlton, in the State of Maine, to which places branches were built. A branch was also built to St. Stephen on the St. Croix, a river flowing into the Bay of Fundy. When the St. John and Maine was completed it crossed the New Brunswick and Canada at the McAdam Junction, and gave conveniences east and west to St. John and Bangor. Afterwards the New Brunswick and Canada built an independent branch some six miles in length from McAdam to Vanceboro in Maine.

The New Brunswick Railway was also chartered as a through line to the St. Lawrence, its point of departure being Gibson, opposite Fredericton, and its destination Rivière du Loup. It was subsidized to the extent of 10,000 acres of land per mile by the Provincial Government. Originally it was a narrow gauge road of three feet six inches, but it was afterwards changed to the standard gauge of four feet eight and a half inches. It was built from Gibson to Edmundston on the upper St. John, with branches to Woodstock and Fort Fairfield, the latter being in Maine. A change in the line was afterwards made by building a new portion from Hartland to Woodstock, and bridging the St. John River, so that the Gibson part of the road has become virtually a branch and, since the amalgamation with the New Brunswick and Canada, and St. John and Maine, the New Brunswick has a through line via Woodstock from Edmundston to St. Andrews, St. Stephen, and St. John. A continuation of the line is about to be built through to the St. Lawrence, a distance of some eighty or ninety miles further. This will give St. John, St. Stephen and St. Andrews a much

shorter line to Quebec than they now have, and realize the dream of the original promoters of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

THE GRAND SOUTHERN.

This railway, eighty-three miles in length, extends from St. John to St. Stephen by the shore route, passing Lepreaux and St. George, and going within a few miles of St. Andrews. It received from the Province a subsidy of \$5,000 a mile, and was completed in January, 1882. It is intended to form a part of a through line from St. John to Boston.

THE FORESTS AND THE WOOD TRADE.

Next to agriculture, the industry which in New Brunswick employs the largest number of men and yields the largest returns, is the lumber trade. The whole of the Province was originally covered with magnificent forests, and these forests are still a great source of wealth, their products forming by far the largest item in the exports of the Province. This will be seen by the following statement of the exports of New Brunswick for 1883:—

Produce of the Mine.....	\$ 110,150
“ “ Fisheries.....	974,414
“ “ Forest.....	4,408,203
Animals and their Produce.....	405,231
Agricultural Products.....	245,553
Manufactures.....	497,342
Miscellaneous Articles.....	37,183
	\$6,678,075

In addition to the above, New Brunswick exported in 1883 goods not the produce of Canada to the value of \$842,032, of which \$797,503 were products of the forest, chiefly boards and plank, the produce of logs cut in the State of Maine, floated down the St. John river and manufactured in St. John, and shipped to the United States.

The following statement shows the items in detail of the forest exports of New Brunswick for 1883:—

Bark for Tanning.....	\$ 80,115
Firewood.....	24,880
Hop, Hoop and Telegraph Poles.....	7,588
Knees and Futtocks.....	17,131
Lathwood.....	147
Spruce Logs.....	44
All other Logs.....	36,250
Battens.....	4,578
Deals.....	3,495,585
Deal Ends.....	107,847
Laths, Palings and Pickets.....	108,124
Planks, Boards and Joists.....	183,730
Scantling.....	56,412
Staves.....	1,538
All other Lumber.....	1,869
Masts and Spars.....	1,116
Shingles.....	12,806
Sleepers.....	72,718
Sugar Box Shooks.....	31,069
Timber, Ash.....	8
“ Birch.....	81,373
“ Maple.....	20
“ White Pine.....	73,042
“ All other.....	7,123
Other Woods.....	3,689
Total from New Brunswick forests.....	\$4,408,203
Add exports from Maine forests.....	797,503
	\$5,115,706

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The principal wood of commerce is the spruce, which is made into deals and boards. Deals are sawed usually three inches thick, from nine to eleven inches wide, and from twelve to eighteen feet long. Most of the New Brunswick deals are of spruce, although a few are made of pine. Spruce is also used extensively in the construction of vessels. It is a light, strong and durable wood, and for rough lumber superior to any other.

White Pine, which was once extremely abundant in the Province, is now becoming scarce, but is still largely used for finishing the interior of houses and similar work.

Birch, of which there are several varieties, is largely used in shipbuilding, and is exported in considerable quantities in the shape of square timber. The black birch, which is abundant, is well adapted for furniture, and is coming into general use for that purpose.

The beech is largely used for fuel, and also some portions of it for ship work.

Maple is the tree from whose sap sugar is made, and is very abundant in New Brunswick. Some of its varieties, such as bird's eye maple, take a fine polish and are well suited for furniture and fancy work.

Hacmatac, a wood similar to the European larch, is used for ship building.

Hemlock is very abundant in some districts, and is largely used for rough lumber. Hemlock bark is extensively employed in tanning, and \$80,000 worth of it was exported in 1883, in addition to \$184,000 worth of extract of hemlock bark manufactured in the Province.

Cedar is largely used for the manufacture of shingles and owing to its durability is in request for bridges, fencing and other uses in which it is much exposed to the weather.

MANUFACTURES.

New Brunswick, owing to its cheap coal and proximity to the markets of the world, has many advantages as a manufacturing country. It is now the seat of a number of extensive manufacturing industries, which are constantly being added to as the field for their products becomes wider. There are four large cotton mills in the Province, two in St. John, one at St. Stephen, and another at Moncton. These mills make cotton cloth and cotton yarn of all kinds, and give employment to about thirteen hundred persons. One of the largest cotton factories in the province is nearly completed at Marysville, near Fredericton. There are smaller factories, spinning and weaving cotton and wool at Mispeck, Bay Verte, Harvey (York Co.), Moncton, Sackville, and other points. A large quantity of "homespun" cloth is produced in small water-power mills in the rural districts, of excellent quality and cheaply.

There are several establishments for the manufacture of boots and shoes, which give employment to hundreds of people, the most extensive being located at St. John, Sussex, Shediac and Dorchester.

Ready made clothing is also made on a large scale in St. John, and hundreds of girls find employment in this branch of industry.

Iron foundries are numerous and give employment to a large number of men, the most extensive of these being situated in St. John, some of the same establishments also engaging in the building of locomotives, cars, and railway rolling stock generally. Engines and boilers of all kinds are also made.

There are several brass foundries in the Province, a number of woollen mills, numerous tanneries and carriage factories, many establishments for the making of furniture, besides planing mills, brush factories, soap factories, saw factories, and manufacturing for the making of ropes, springs and axles, agricultural implements, nails and tacks, edge tools, bricks and earthenware. These numerous industrial establishments employ in the aggregate a great many hands, and supply most of the local demand for the articles which they make.

At Moncton there is a large sugar refinery, and the railway workshops at that place employ about four hundred hands. Brass works at this place employ about hundred persons.

At saddle and harness making there were one hundred and thirty-three persons employed in 1881, who received \$42,255 in wages, and produced \$155,118 worth of goods.

The manufacture of clothing gave employment in 1881 to 164 men and 555 women who received \$125,561 in wages, and produced \$531,219 worth of goods.

Tin and sheet iron working gave employment to 146 persons who received \$36,790 in wages, and produced \$139,645 worth of goods.

In 1881 there were 21 printing offices in the Province employing 252 men and boys, and 43 women. The wages paid amounted to \$94,234, and the value of the articles produced to \$320,436.

Sash, door and blind factories gave employment to 124 men who received \$45,365 in wages, and produced \$126,900 worth of finished goods.

The manufacture of boots and shoes in 1881 employed 733 men and boys, and 178 women and girls. Of these, 251 men and boys, and 139 women and girls were employed in St. John City and country. The number of establishments has since increased, and the number employed is much greater than when the census was taken. The wages paid in 1881 amounted to \$230,229, and the articles produced were valued at \$971,730.

Brick making employs 188 persons who receive \$19,161 in wages, and turn out \$43,650 worth of goods.

In carriage building 491 persons are employed who receive \$124,583 in wages, and turn out \$327,812 worth of goods annually.

In 1881 there were 32 foundries in the Province, employing 604 persons, paying \$173,330 in wages, and turning out \$697,174 worth of goods annually.

Lime kilns employed 196 persons who received \$20,592 in wages, and produced \$58,994 worth of lime.

The saw mills of New Brunswick absorb a very large amount of labor. In 1881, they numbered 478, giving employment to 6,440 men and 707 boys of and under 16 years, and paying in wages \$1,243,628 annually. The total value of the articles produced at these mills during the year was \$6,532,826.

Shingle making employed 319 men and boys, whose labor produced \$128,718 in the course of the year.

There were 83 tanneries in New Brunswick in 1881 employing 355 persons, paying \$109,048 in annual wages, and producing \$877,545 worth of goods.

At blacksmithing 904 persons were employed, the wages paid being \$178,307, and the value of the articles produced \$461,127.

There were 47 shipyards in the Province in 1881, giving employment to 933 men, paying \$224,407 in wages, and producing \$722,132 worth of vessels.

Stone and marble cutting employed 218 men, who received \$3,032 in wages, and produced \$172,834 worth of goods.

Food turning establishments 182 persons were employed who were paid \$58,400 in wages, and produced \$126,500 worth of finished goods.

In the putting up of preserved articles of food, there were 1,523 men and boys, and 1,054 women and girls employed, who received \$158,177 in wages, and produced goods valued at \$606,913.

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The following is the official statement of the manufactured articles, the produce of Canada, exported from New Brunswick in 1883 :—

Books.....	23
Carriages.....	250
Cloth.....	92
Cottons.....	85
Extract of hemlock bark.....	183,937
Grindstones.....	36,540
Ground gypsum.....	8,174
Castings.....	9
Pig iron.....	117
Other iron and hardware.....	12,392
Junk and oakum.....	14,183
Lime.....	5,744
Whiskey.....	30
Machinery.....	872
Organs.....	90
Pianos.....	50
Sewing machines.....	430
Ships.....	186,076
Soap.....	80
Wrought stone.....	17,664
Furniture.....	164
Doors and sashes.....	145
Other manufactures of wood.....	19,520
Woollens.....	115
Other articles.....	11,139
	\$497,342

THE FISHERIES.

The fisheries of New Brunswick are very valuable, and employ a large number of men. According to the census of 1881 the number of vessels employed in the New Brunswick fisheries was 205, manned by 743 men, and 4,284 boats manned by 5,956 men, besides 616 shoremen, or in all 7,315 men employed in this industry. The fishery exports of the Province for 1883 were valued at \$974,414, but this does not include large quantities of fish sent to the inland Provinces of Canada. The kinds of fish caught are cod, haddock, hake, pollock, herring, alewives, mackerel, halibut, salmon, shad, sardines, smelt, sturgeon, eels, trout, lobsters and oysters, most of which are identical with the same species in Europe. All the waters which lave the shores of the Province abound with fish, and the great rivers are the natural home of the salmon and trout. There is no country in the world which offers such unrivalled opportunities for the angler as New Brunswick. Every river, brook and lake abounds with fish.

The following taken from the official returns is a Recapitulation of the yield and value of the fisheries of New Brunswick, in the year 1883 :—

	Quantities.
Salmon, pickled.....	50 bbls.
Salmon, fresh in ice.....	765,972 lbs.
Salmon, preserved.....	8,650 cans.

THE FISHERIES--Continued.

	Quantities.
Mackerel.....	4,166 brls.
Mackerel, preserved.....	236,310 cans.
Herring.....	106,806 brls.
Herring, frozen.....	20,775,800 hrds.
Herring, smoked.....	1,137,830 bxs.
Alewives.....	18,502 brls.
Cod.....	81,136 cwt.
Cod tongues and sounds.....	147 brls.
Pollock.....	11,524 cwt.
Hake.....	37,218 cwt.
Hake sounds.....	40,785 lbs.
Haddock.....	17,022 cwt.
Halibut.....	29,900 lbs.
Sturgeon.....	125,280 lbs.
Shad.....	3,634½ brls.
Bass.....	298,162 lbs.
Trout.....	56,055 lbs.
Frost fish.....	370,250 lbs.
Squid.....	104 bbls.
Flounders.....	18,578 lbs.
Smelt.....	3,822,793 lbs.
Pickrel.....	34,500 lbs.
Perch.....	10,450 lbs.
Sardines.....	37,717 hrds.
Eels.....	1,078½ brls.
Oysters.....	10,317 brls.
Lobsters, preserved.....	4,042,954 cans.
Lobsters, fresh.....	925 tons.
Fish oil.....	69,438 gals.
Fish roes.....	38 bbls.
Fish guano.....	1,275 tons.
Fish used as manure.....	23,971 brls.
Fish used as bait.....	41,487 bbls.

The following is a statement of the value of the catch of fish by counties in 1883:—

Restigouche.....	\$ 59,181
Gloucester.....	632,872
Northumberland.....	316,196
Kent.....	375,927
Westmorland.....	203,512
Albert.....	3,149
Victoria.....	770
Carleton.....	1,336
York.....	1,960
Sunbury.....	8,505
Queen's.....	5,020
King's.....	13,134
St. John.....	230,688
Charlotte.....	1,334,421

Total value for 1883.....	\$3,184,674
Total value for 1882.....	3,192,544
Total value for 1881.....	2,930,904

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The following is the official statement of the products of the Fisheries exported from New Brunswick in 1883 :—

	Quantities.
Codfish, haddock, and pollock.....	\$103, 51
Mackerel, fresh.....	2,068
Mackerel, pickled.....	27,862
Halibut.....	156
Herrings, fresh.....	22,654
Herrings, pickled.....	77,566
Herrings, smoked.....	158,425
Other sea fish, fresh.....	139,305
Other sea fish, pickled.....	2,715
Other sea fish, preserved.....	16
Oysters.....	229, 41
Lot-ters.....	169, 8
Salmon, fresh.....	1,182
Salmon, smoked.....	3,116
Salmon, canned.....	36
Salmon, pickled.....	16,871
Other fresh fish.....	2,329
Codfish oil.....	5,017
Other fish oil.....	12,206
Other articles.....	
	\$974,414

POST OFFICES.

The postal facilities are everything that could be desired. There are daily mails each way between all the leading cities and towns of the province, and in some cases two mails daily (morning and evening) each way. Then there are tri-weekly mails, and mails twice a week and once a week. There is no settlement so poor and remote as not to receive a mail once a week. All the principal railway trains have postal cars attached. The post offices of the province are numbered by hundreds, and extend to every settlement and village. Probably no country in the world is better supplied in this respect. The letter postage is three cents for a single rate (half an ounce) to any part of the Dominion of Canada or the United States, and will probably be reduced to two cents, or one penny sterling, at an early day. The single rate to England, Ireland and Scotland is five cents. Newspapers are carried free of postage to all subscribers to Canadian journals. Letters containing money are registered on payment of an extra charge of two cents if mailed to points in Canada, or five cents to places in any part of the United States. Money orders, payable in any part of Britain, the United States or Canada, are issued on payment of a very small commission. There is also a Post Office Savings Banks in most of the towns of the province.

EDUCATION.

The schools of New Brunswick are free, being supported by grants of money from the Provincial Government, supplemented by direct taxation levied by the county authorities and the school districts. These school districts are laid off over all the settled parts of the Province, and, with few exceptions, schools are established in them. There is a Provincial Normal School at Fredericton, supported by the Government, where those who desire to become teachers are fitted for that service by thorough and

systematic training without cost to themselves. The term extends to five months, and the students are then examined and receive licenses to teach graded schools according to their proficiency. There are grammar schools for the teaching of the higher branches in each county, and also allowances for superior schools. At Fredericton there is a Provincial University which is largely endowed by the Government, and which has power to confer degrees. In the summer term of 1883, the number of schools in operation in New Brunswick was 1,447, taught by 1,524 teachers and assistants, and the number of pupils who attended school during the year was 66,775, or in the proportion 1 to 5 of the population, a remarkably high average compared with other countries.

SHIPBUILDING.

Shipbuilding has for more than sixty years been a prominent industry in New Brunswick, and the vessels built in the Province have a high character, and are in much demand for all trades in which wooden ships are employed. The very general use of iron and steam ships for long voyages has tended to lessen the number of ships built in New Brunswick, but the industry still employs a large number of men. In 1883 76 vessels measuring 20,008 tons were built in the Province, and ships to the value of \$186,076 were sold to other countries. The fleet of vessels owned by the Province is a very fine one, and includes 1,107 vessels measuring 315,906 tons. Of this fleet 683 vessels measuring 255,607 tons belong to St. John, which is thus the fourth port in the British Empire in point of tonnage, coming next after Liverpool, London and Glasgow.

NEWSPAPERS.

New Brunswick is well supplied with newspapers. There are six daily papers, four of which are published in St. John and two in Moncton, while in Fredericton there are a tri-weekly, a semi-weekly and four weeklies. There are a semi-weekly and two weeklies at Chatham. In addition to these there are nearly twenty weeklies published in the different cities and towns of the Province. The daily newspapers all have cheap weekly issues. The subscription prices are \$5 a year for a daily and, in most cases, \$1 (or about 4s. sterling) for a weekly. The public journals of the province are conducted with ability, and supply the latest news by telegraph up to the hour of going to press, including the latest cablegrams from Europe and the East.

THE INDIANS.

The stranger from Europe will naturally desire to know something about the aborigines of New Brunswick, who were found by the white men when the first settlements were made. The New Brunswick Indians are divided into two tribes, Micmacs and Malacetes, the former inhabiting the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay Chaleur region and the latter the St. John River and its tributaries and the Croix. Both were warlike in former times, but for a century or more they have lived in perfect amity with the white inhabitants. Their numbers are very inconsiderable, there being 971 Micmacs and 430 Malacetes in the Province. They are rather averse to a settled way of life, but many of the Micmacs reside on farms, and the condition of all the Indians is being gradually improved by education and other means. They are nearly all Roman Catholics, and their chief employments are hunting and making baskets and trinkets for sale in the cities. They do not diminish in numbers, nor do they increase to any appreciable extent.

THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The Electric Telegraph system is perfect. Every railway has its own telegraph line, and nearly every railway station has a telegraph office attached. There are

offices in all the cities, towns and principal villages of the province. The wires are carried to all the principal fishing stations as well. There are in the province altogether ninety-two telegraph offices; so that few back settlements are more than a few hours drive from a telegraph station. The lines are operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company of the United States and the Great Northwestern Company of Canada. The general charge for a message of ten words throughout the Maritime Provinces is twenty-five cents (or twelve and a half pence sterling) or thirty cents to any part of Quebec or Ontario. The following is a list of the telegraph offices open in New Brunswick:—

Albert Mines,	Edwards,	Penobsquis,
Anagance,	Fairville,	Petitcodiac,
Andover,	Ferris,	Petit Roher,
Apoahqui,	Flagg's Cove,	Point de Chene,
Barnaby River,	Florenceville,	Point Lepreaux,
Bartibogue,	Fredericton,	Pokemouche,
Bathurst,	Fredericton Junction,	Portland,
Bathurst Station,	Gibson,	Red Pine,
Bay Verte,	Grand Anse,	Richibucto,
Beaver Brook,	Grand Falls,	Rockland,
Belledune,	Grand Manan,	Rothsay,
Berry's Mills,	Hampton,	Sackville,
Bloomfield,	Hartland,	St. Andrew's,
Bridgetown,	Harvey, York Co,	St. George,
Buctouche,	Harvey Corner, Co. Albert	St. John,
Campbellton,	Hillsboro,	St. Leonard's,
Campbellton Station,	Hopewell,	St. Peter's,
Campobello,	Hoyt,	St. Stephen's,
Canaan,	Indiantown,	Salisbury,
Canterbury,	Jacquet River,	Shediac,
Cape Tormentine,	Kingston, Kent Co,	Shippegan,
Carleton,	Kouchibouguac,	Sussex,
Charlo,	McAdam,	Tracadie,
Chatham,	Memramcook,	Tracey,
Chatham Junction,	Moncton,	Welchpool,
Clifton, Gloucester Co,	Musquash,	Weldford,
Coal Branch,	Nauwigewauk,	Wellsford,
Curryville,	Newcastle,	Westfield,
Dalhousie,	Newcastle Station,	Woodstock,
Dalhousie Station,	New Mills,	Woodward's Cove.
Dorchester,	Norton,	
Edmundston,	Painsec Junction,	

Campobello is an island adjacent to the United States. The telegraph office is at Welchpool. Grand Manan is an island south of Campobello. The telegraph offices are at Flagg's Cove and Woodward's Cove. Extensive fisheries are carried on in these waters. A government telegraph cable extends from the United States shore at Eastport to Campobello, and another from Campobello to Grand Manan.

MINERALS.

There are indications of mineral wealth throughout the province, and a number of mines have been successfully worked.

What is known as the Grand Lake Coal Field covers a large tract of country in the vicinity of Grand Lake in Queen's County. The coal is bituminous and is found in a thin seam near the surface, and is easily and cheaply mined. Many of the residents have deposits on their farms. The coal is excellent for blacksmithing use and is

in demand for this purpose. Large sales are made in St. John and other parts of the province. It is believed that many millions of tons of their coal await the enterprise of the mines; and there can be no doubt of this extensive coal field being developed at an early day by the aid of railways. It lies adjacent to summer navigation which is a cheap means of transportation.

There are large deposits of iron hematite and limonite near Woodstock, and as much as 40,000 tons is said to have been melted here. The ore is of a superior quality in some respects, but the mines are not worked at present. They have attracted the attention of English and United States capitalists from time to time. Hematite is also found in large quantity at West Beach in St. John County.

Gold and Silver have been found in various parts of the province, but not in encouraging quantities. Considerable expenditures have been incurred in Charlotte and Gloucester counties in testing the value of the alleged silver mines.

Antimony has been successfully mined at Prince William in York County, where a number of rich veins exist. Considerable quantities have been exported from this province in recent years. The antimony district is believed to be very valuable.

Manganese exists in great quantity at Markhamville, near Sussex, in King's County, where successful operations have been going on for many years. The export to European countries and the United States for several years has been large. Manganese is also found in quantity at St. Martin's, St. John County. Both at Markhamville and St. Martin's, the ore is formed of every variety of quality, from the richest to the poorest.

Albertite, producing the finest burning oil in America, was mined at "the Albert Mine," at Hillsboro, Albert County, for many years, the mines having enriched a number of United States capitalists. The mineral, it is feared, has given out at this point, but for some time borings have been in progress at Beliveau on the opposite side of the Petitcodiac River in the hope of finding another deposit of this remarkable and very valuable mineral.

Oil-bearing shales are found in unlimited quantities at Baltimore, in Albert County, producing from 65 to 90 gallons of crude oil per ton.

Copper is found in twenty or thirty localities, principally on the coast of the Bay of Fundy. No copper mine has been successfully worked of late, but it is believed that only capital is needed to give satisfactory mining results.

The following is the official statement of the products of the mine exported from New Brunswick in 1883 :—

Coal.....	\$ 18,368
Crude gypsum.....	24,977
Antimony ore.....	11,842
Iron ore.....	4,738
Lead ore.....	32
Manganese.....	17,397
Plumbago.....	59
Unwrought stone.....	29,529
Other articles.....	3,208
	\$110,150

The gypsum beds of Hillsboro have been mined for many years. The gypsum here is ground near the beds and, being a valuable fertilizer, is exported in great quantities to the United States and the upper provinces of Canada. There are also large deposits on the Tobique River, in Victoria County, at Hopewell, Albert County, and near Petitcodiac (Railway) Station in Westmoreland.

Limestone is found throughout the province, and is mined and burnt for agricultural purposes by agricultural societies and private parties in scores of localities.

The quarries of freestone at Rockland, in Westmoreland, and St. Mary's Point, in Albert—on opposite sides of the mouth of the Petitcodiac River—are very valuable. The market for the "olive" and "brown" stones found here is principally in the United States.

A most important industry has sprung up in connection with the red granite found near St. George, Charlotte County, and which is said to equal Aberdeen granite for monumental and all useful work. It takes a beautiful polish and resists the influence of the weather in a remarkable degree. There is a large demand for it in Canada and the United States. Very superior grey granite is found at Hampstead, in Queen's County.

Grindstones are manufactured in large quantities at Clifton, Gloucester County, and shipped to the United States. Brick clay abounds in all parts of the province, and brick making is carried on extensively at St. John, Moncton and other points.

There are salt springs at Sussex and Upham, in King's County.

Graphite has been mined in limited quantity at the Suspension Bridge, St. John.

Petroleum has been secured in small quantities at Memramcook, in Westmoreland County, and there seems to be some reason for hoping that it exists here in large quantity.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In these pages no effort has been made to color the condition of the Province. What has been stated is the naked truth, "nothing extenuate and naught set down in malice."

That immigrants from the old country may do well in New Brunswick is self evident. The overwhelming majority of the inhabitants are immigrants from the old country and their descendants, and they have done well. The poor tax, regulated by the parishes and counties, is remarkably low. In many settlements there are no "poor."

That it is a healthy country is equally self evident. The number of people who live to a ripe old age will compare favorably with the records of any country, while the deaths are fewer by comparison than in most countries. The climate, which is decidedly cold in winter, is nevertheless bracing and pleasant, a fact which is apparent from the great number of persons who spend their time out of doors in the winter season, and the liking of young men for winter occupations. The summers are warm and peculiarly pleasant without being enervating.

The opportunities for successful farming and mixed husbandry are not exceeded anywhere, there being a ready cash market for all surplus farm produce. The facilities for marketing supplied by the ordinary road system of the province, by railways and by the steamboats which run on the inland waters during seven months of the year, are not to be surpassed.

The school system is among the best in existence, being liberally sustained both by the government and the people, and providing an education which begins with the infant class and ends at the University.

Churches and religious congregations are very numerous, and the zeal of their members provides liberally for their support. There is no established church, and there are no privileged classes.

The social condition of the people leaves little to be desired. All the pleasures and amusements suitable to the people and the climate are enjoyed without stint.

While party politics flourish as in all other British possessions, there is little to complain of in regard to the system of government, whether provincial or municipal.

The province has a coast line, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, of about six hundred miles, studded with fine harbors, a number of them open all the

year round (such as St. John, St. Andrews, St. George, L'Etang, etc.) By means of the great number of rivers with their tributaries, and the lakes—the springs and brooks abound everywhere—it is probably one of the best watered countries in the world.

Along its shores and in its rivers fish of every variety are caught throughout the year, except during the "close season" necessary for the due protection of the fisheries. Herring, bass, smelt and frost fish are caught during the winter as well as in the summer months, and command good prices both at home and in the United States. Rod fishing is indulged in in the scores of rivers and lakes, for salmon and trout. Certain streams are leased to anglers for salmon fishing in the summer months, and other streams are leased for trout fishing, but any one who wishes to spend a few days in the enjoyment of this sport can without difficulty arrange to do so.

Stress has been laid upon the agricultural resources of the province, and pains have been taken to explain fully the system of granting public lands. It is an agricultural population which the province needs more particularly, and it is for this class of people that the facts here presented have been specially prepared. The attention of agriculturists is invited to the character of the lands and the results secured under the commonest forms of husbandry. They will also notice the remarkable agreement in the estimates made by men of science and the results obtained by practical farmers. The facts here given leave no room for doubt in regard to the solid comfort and prosperity which await those who have the will and the ability to apply themselves to farming, or whose capital may be directed by intelligence in the same direction.

Finally, it is always well for the emigrant to remember that in coming to New Brunswick he is coming to a settled country; that here are already provided all the civilizing agencies of modern times; that he is within a week or eight days steaming of Europe, while connected by railway with every part of the American continent; that he is coming to share equitable laws, light taxation, and all the privileges which are possible to a British subject in any portion of the British Empire.



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Note for Intending Emigrants to New Brunswick.

Parties who may wish to open correspondence with some one in New Brunswick, in order to obtain information in regard to the country not contained in this pamphlet, should address "Mr. Samuel Gardner, Dominion Immigration Agent, Custom House Building, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada," with the certainty of receiving prompt reply and all the information that it is in the Agent's power to offer.

Immigrants arriving in St. John, N. B., with the intention of settling in the Province, should report to Mr. Gardner. The same class of persons, arriving in St. John *en route* to other parts of Canada, should also report to Mr. Gardner when practicable.

The following general directions for emigrants to Canada have been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa :—

General Directions.

The intending settler in Canada is advised not to encumber himself with heavy luggage unless it is absolutely necessary. Cumbersome and heavy articles of furniture such as chairs, stoves, tables, etc., would probably cost as much in transport as they would be worth, and things of this sort can be obtained reasonably in Canada. But beds (unfilled), bedding, and clothing of all sorts should be taken. Agricultural implements (which should be of the kind adapted to the country) would be better purchased after arrival; also tools, unless those belonging to special trades.

Sometimes, however, when a settler desires to move to the far west, and engages a car specially to take up his effects, he may find it convenient to put everything in, and there is very frequently an economy in this kind of arrangement.

Individual settlers are allowed 150 lbs. weight of luggage on the railways, and parties going together may arrange to have their luggage weighed together, and so have the whole averaged, but everything over 150 lbs. weight is charged, and this charge, in the case of freight of the kind referred to, is often found to be expensive.

All intending settlers will obtain either from the Government Immigration Agents, or from the Land Officers, directions as to where to go and how to proceed to select land, if their point of destination is not previously determined.

All settlers are especially advised to look very closely after their luggage and see that it is on the trains or steamboats with them, properly checked. It is better for the immigrant not to proceed until he knows his luggage is on the train.

Settlers' effects, including their cattle in use, are passed free through the Custom House.